The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1,50

THE SYREN BELL.

I dreamt that I heard a syren bell,
With a silvery echo clear,
And a musical cadence, sad and low,
And a chime of tunes I did not know,
And I held my breath to hear.

Marvelous sweet was this syren bell;
And my dreaming soul lay still,
As the sound of the bell came over the lea,
Chiming very joyously—
Came chiming over the lea.

It put me in mind of my distant home,
With the willows hanging low,
And the tinkling brook that ran in the shade,
And the trout that fled from the shadow I made
To the darker gulfs below.

And it called to my mind a fair little maid
With a sweet little merry blue eye
And a flood of streaming yellow hair,
Falling down her shoulders bare
As she looked up into the sky.

A sudden fall in that syren bell,
And the wind lay still on the lea,
And I saw again the little maid,
Gently in her coffin laid,
In a graveyard by the sea.

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

AGAIN.

Oh! sweet and fair! oh rich and rare!
That day so long ago!
The Autumn sunshine everywhere,
The heather all aglow!
The ferns were clad in cloth of gold,
The waves sang on the shore!
Such suns will shine, such waves will sing
Forever, evermore!

Oh! fit and few! oh, tried and true!
The friends that met that day;
Each one the other's spirit knew—
And so, in earnest play,
The hours flew past, until at last,
The twilight kissed the shore;
We said: "Such days shall come again—
Forever, evermore!

One day again, no cloud of pain
A shadow o'er us cast;
And yet we strove in vain, in vain,
To conjure up the past;
Like—but unlike the sun that shone—
The waves that beat the shore.
The words we said, the songs we sung,
Like—unlike—evermore!

For ghosts unseen, crept in between,
And when our songs flowed free,
Sang discords in an undertone;
And marred the harmony.
"The past is ours, not yours," they said,
"The waves that beat the shore,
Though like the same, are not the same,
Oh! never, nevermore!"

MIGHT AND MIND.

BY H. ALICE KINNEY.

They tell us of victories won in the fight,
Of battle-fields crimson with gore,
Of wrong that is crushed by the new risen Right,
And the laurels her patriots wore;
They say the pure lilies that shine in her crest
Were born of that red gushing sea,
But where are the heroes that guarded her breast!
Let us live and not die to be free.

All bright are the mountains beyond the blue lakes,
And girdled with splendor of spring,
The heights where glad Liberty's music awakes
Songs that the nation shall sing.
But red glows the pathway where ages have thrown
Shadows which never may cease;
Oh, fair are the buds that in battle have blown,
But fairer the lilies of peace.

There's a dazzle of glory encircling the wreath
That's won in the conflicts of men;
Yes, strong is the sword as it epps from the sheath,
But stronger the might of the pen.
There's a glimmer of palace imprisoned all deep
In the mine where the digger hath wrought;
Aye, noble the hand that shall loose it from sleep
But nobler the miner of thought.

Power from her lightning-winged thrones hath been hurled
'Till the will of an infant can bind;
Oh, grand is the force that is girdling the world,
But grander the march of the mind.
There are fires like the fires in the heart of the sun,
And tongues like the tongues of the sea;
The life of the age has only begun,
We're waiting the glories to be.

OUR CHILDHOOD.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

'Tis sad, yet sweet, to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood knew so well;
To gaze out on the even,
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyhood's wish
To roam like angels there.

There are many dreams of gladness
That cling around the past—
And from the tomb of feeling
Old thoughts come thronging fast;
The forms we loved so dearly
In the happy days now gone,
The beautiful and lovely,
So fair to look upon.

Those bright and gentle maidens
Who seemed so formed for bliss,
Too glorious and too heavenly
For such a world as this;
Whose dark, soft eyes seemed swimming
In a sea of liquid light,
And whose locks of gold were streaming
O'er brows so sunny bright.

Whose smiles were like the sunshine
In the Spring time of the year—
Like the changeful gleams of April,
They followed every tear!
They have passed—like hopes—away,
And their loveliness has fled:
Oh, many a heart is mourning
That they are with the dead.

Like the brightest buds of Summer,
They have fallen with the stem;
Yet, oh it is a lovely death
To fade from earth like them!

And yet the thought is saddening
To muse on such as they,
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away!
That the fair ones whom we love
Grow to each loving breast
Like the tendril of the clinging vine,
Then perish where they rest.

And we can but think of these,
In the soft and gentle Spring,
When the trees are waving o'er us,
And the flowers are blossoming;
And we know that Winter's coming
With his cold and stormy sky,
And the glorious beauty round us
Is budding but to die!

The New Ruler of Spain.

Marshal Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, who has just been called to the presidency of revolutionized Spain, is a veteran whose career has been remarkably eventful. He was born in Granatulia, in 1792, so that he is now seventy-six years of age. His delicate constitution prevented his following the trade of his father, who was a carpenter, and so he was educated for the Church. In 1808, however, at the time of the French invasion, he volunteered, in company with a body of students and liked military life so well that he presently entered a military school and remained there until his twenty-third year, when he was commissioned sub-lieutenat. When Napoleon was expelled from Spain, Espartero's love of adventure led him to join General Morillo in his South American campaign where he distinguished himself so greatly that he was sent back to Spain in 1824 on a diplomatic mission. When he returned Bolivar was triumphant, and he was imprisoned, but escaped, went back to Madrid, won forty thousand dollars by gambling and gained the hand of an accomplished and wealthy woman.

On the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, the question of succession produced a general confusion; the contestants being Don Carlos, who claimed under the Salic law, and Maria Christina, who maintained the right of her daughter Isabella. Espartero joined the latter party, and in the desperate contests which followed was one of Isabella's most powerful supporters, finally defeating Zamalacarregi and the ablest Carlist officers, and placing Isabella on the throne in 1840. In the bitter political struggles which ensued he showed the same courage and resources which he had displayed in the field, and was equally successful. In October, 1840, the Queen mother resigned her regency and its duties were transferred to Espartero; but in 1843, when the majority of Isabella was declared by the Junta of Barcelona, he was deposed and fled to England, taking refuge on an English man-of-war. He remained in retirement until 1847, when he was made Senator and recalled. He kept out of active political life, however, until on the retirement of Christina and Narvaez from the country, he was again sent for by Queen Isabella, much against her will, and placed in charge of the Supreme Council, in conjunction with General O'Donnell, his former rival; but the joint administration was weakened by the opposition of the clergy, the machinations of the Carlists, the corruption of the court and other causes.

At length a crisis was reached, in 1856, when Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona and Saragossa. In these disturbances, he took no part, and in 1857, resigning his position as Senator, retired to private life, where he has remained until; about two months ago, he was recalled to Madrid by Queen Isabella, and entrusted with the formation of a cabinet. He was then either unable or unwilling to unite the conflicting elements with which he had to deal. He is said to be a man of determined will, and to be devoted to the cause of liberty and progress.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The Perry Statue.

The Providence *Herald* gives the following description of the statue of Commodore Perry, just erected in Newport, R. I.:

"The statue is an elegant piece of workmanship—eight feet in height. The sculptor has chosen for his subject an attitude of repose. One great point in the work is the singularly graceful appearance which it presents when viewed from any position, and herein is exhibited the skill of the sculptor. The boat cloak, thrown over the right shoulder, leaves the left exposed, and gives grace to the figure while it does not materially conceal the full dress uniform and insignia of the officer. The expression of the face is eminently pleasing, and the whole is a happy blending of the ease and dignity so characteristic of the original. The pedestal upon which it is mounted consists of a circular block of granite, with appropriate mouldings. Upon the lower moulding is this inscription: 'Erected in 1868 by August and Caroline S. Belmont.' A little higher up is inscribed, 'Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, U. S. N. Died 1858, aged 64.' On the upper moulding, immediately below the figure, are the words: 'Africa, 1843; Mexico, 1846; Treaty with Japan, 1854.' Between the upper and lower inscriptions the stone is blank. This space will be filled with bronze *bas reliefs* of scenes in Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition. It is to be regretted that these were not finished in season to be mounted with the rest of the work, but the delay was unavoidable. The commission for the execution of the statue was given by Mr. Belmont to Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, about two years ago. The whole is reported to have cost $20,000. It is the joint gift of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont to the city of Newport, and is a noble monument of generosity on the one hand and of filial affection on the other, Mrs. Belmont being a daughter of the Commodore.

Brigand Chiefs in Italy.

There are two or three brigand chiefs in Italy, says a correspondent, who have kept their ground for the last eight years in spite of all the efforts of the police, gendarmes and military. One of these leaders, the infamous Guerra, was killed, with several of his band, on the night of the 30th of August. It was a night of storm and heavy rain when Major Lombardi, warned of the vicinity of the brigands, went out to seek them at the foot of Mount Torrone, near Mignano. The search was vain until it occurred to one of the guides to examine some large hollow oak trees, in which he knew that men might be easily hidden. In the very first they found two persons concealed. One of them wrestled with the captain who seized him, but before he could make use of his arms a soldier shot him dead. It was Guerra. The other was shot as he ran away. On examining the body it proved to be that of the brigand's mistress. Another much dreaded brigand, the ferocious Cicconi, a ruffian of herculean strength, was killed on the same occasion. Domenico Fuoco is the most formidable of those who still remain at large. The Italian papers have just announced that the remnant of Guerra's band has yielded itself up to the authorities.

In or Out—Which is Best?

The unreconstructed State of Virginia has been stripped of soldiers to send to the reconstructed State of Tennessee and preserve the peace there. So it seems that old Virginia can get along more safely "out of the Union," without troops, than Tennessee in it. It must be some satisfaction to Virginia which brought all the other States originally into the Union, to be used even when she is "out," constructively, as a base of operations to keep those in order who are "in" reconstructively. General Stoneman finds it safe to send all his garrison to Tennessee, whilst reconstruction requires both Stoneman's soldiers and Brownlow's militia to keep it from toppling over. Self-government is, after all, the most economical as well as natural process for Americans. Only leave all the other Southern States alone, and they will do as well in the Union as Virginia is doing out of it.—*Balt. Sun.*

VARIETIES.

—An enterprising Yankee, to profit by the earthquake, is engaged in sending building materials to Peru and Equador.

—It is supposed that sixty thousand persons lost their lives by the late earthquake in South America.

—A squad of negroes made an unsuccessful attempt to burn the town of Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September. The fire was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

—A theoretically benevolent man, on being asked by a friend to loan him a dollar, answered briskly, "With pleasure;" but suddenly added, "dear me, how unfortunate! I've only one lending dollar, and that is out.

—Two little girls, named Addie and Minnie Brown, were burned to death in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on Saturday evening. A younger brother ran against a table at which they were studying a lesson, and thus a lighted fluid lamp was upset upon them.

—A Kentucky gentleman has found a way to get rid of cock-roaches. His house was mysteriously rid of them, a few months ago, and he has since discovered them gathered in empty oyster cans, to which they had evidently been attracted by the odor.

—Philadelphia is to have two new theatres, one of which is to be built under the direction of Miss Laura Keene. It is to be a beautiful family theatre, and will sit fifteen hundred persons. The other theatre is to be built by the German citizens of Philadelphia, and will be devoted to performances of the German drama.

—Last week there was a large sale of thoroughbred horses at Jerome Park, New York. The celebrated racer "Kentucky," aged eleven years, was sold to J. Purdy for $15,000; the mare "Millcreek," to T. Doswell, of Virginia, for $800; "Fillagree," to J. W. McCulloch, for $4,000, "Maroon," to T. Withers, for $2,300; "Maud," to J. Hunter, for $1,350, and others at various prices.

—A boy living in Rome, Ohio, recently picked up a small bright stone from the grade in the town, which proved to be valuable. A Cincinnati firm offered him $400, then $450 and finally $475 for it. He took it to another establishment, who said it was either a ruby or a diamond, and very valuable, probably worth $7,000. He sent it to New York to be disposed of.

—George W. Jamison, a talented actor, long familiar to the theatre-going public, was killed on Saturday, by being run over by a train on the Hudson River railroad, at Yonkers, New York. His most celebrated character was that of the negro Pete, in Dion Boucicault's play of Octoroon. He was at one time somewhat notorious for his connection with the Forrest divorce case. It was to him that Forney wrote the famous Jamison letter.

—A newly invented armor plating was recently the subject of interesting experiments in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon III. The substitute for steel plates is made of felt, vegetable fibres and a woven fabric, and is compressed by the action of powerful machinery until it becomes as solid as cast metal. At the trial it was tested both as a coating for ships and as a breastplate. The Chassepot gun, it is stated, could not penetrate the felt, and a revolver discharged close to the surface produced no effect. The Emperor, it is reported, has given orders for a trial of this substance on a large scale, so as to ascertain its applicability to ships of war.

—It has come! The thing has broken loose! It is here in very truth! A young lady was seen with it yesterday. A dozen young men, thinking she had a cramp, rushed for some Jamaica ginger, others suggested a mustard plaster. Agony was depicted upon the countenance of the maiden, and she was bent as though suffering great pain. It was fearful to behold, and all the physicians in town would have been sent for, but that one who knew a thing or two announced that it was only "The Grecian Bend" which had come to town.—*Charleston News.*

[For the Post.]

Judge Strong.

I think the POST rather hard on the Judge. He is still at heart a good Democrat, and in nominating his successor is only a stroke o policy to place a Democratic Judge on the bench. He knows Judge Williams' appointment will induce his nomination next year by the Radicals, and that the people of this State will never stand a *Yankee* candidate for that office.

Two facts forever preclude Judge Williams from a seat on the Supreme Bench. The one, that he is a *Yankee*, the other that he accepted the nomination last year on a platform requiring him, if elected, to conform his decisions not according to law, but according to whatever the prevailing public opinion might be for the time being.

Judge Williams knows these lions are in his path, and hence his hesitancy about accepting the appointment. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The fifty-one aspirants for his place and his salary did accept it for him, but the Judge himself has to simmer over it yet. There are, it seems, no lack of truly loyal gentlemen of the bar willing to take Judge Williams' place, and kill themselves with his hard work, and starve their families on his little salary of five thousand dollars. V.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 1, 1868.

To the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—It is unfortunate for you and disgraceful for the country, that you have in your Department a subordinate who writes his name F. E. SPINNER, and affixes "Treasurer of the United States" to his signature. We take the liberty of sending to you for your information and for any action you may choose to take, an abusive and very foolish letter of the aforesaid SPINNER of slanderous yarns concerning greenbacks &c., and defaming the Democrats of this country who constitute more than half of its population.

This insolent servant of the people denounces them as "counterfeiters" in that they have issued a campaign card illustrating an argument in favor of redeeming the National Bonds in greenbacks. He makes the following frightful statement of the case:

"There can be no doubt that the issuing or passing of the paper which purports to be a one dollar legal tender note of the United States, that came enclosed in your letter, is in clear violation of the tenth and eleventh sections of the act of June 30, 1864. This law declares it to be FELONY to make, issue, sell, utter, publish or pass any *note* in "*the likeness or similitude*" of any security of the United States. And on conviction thereof the party so offending may be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, or by both, in the discretion of the Court. This paper seems clearly to be of the kind that the law intended to interdict, and it seems to be equally clear that any person who has done anything in the way of putting it into the circulation is equally subject to the pains and penalties denounced by the statute. The law of February 5, 1867, section 2, enacts, "That it shall not be lawful to engrave, utter, issue, distribute, circulate, or use any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, handbill or advertisement, in the likeness or similitude of any bond, certificate of indebtedness, certificate of deposit, coupon, United States note, fractional note, postage stamp, note or other obligation or security of the United States." "And any person or persons, offending against the provisions of this section, shall be subject to a penalty of $100, to be recovered by an action of debt, one-half to the use of the informer." Now, if there is any doubt about the application of the act of June 30, 1864, there certainly can be none as to the application of the act of February 5, 1867, last quoted, to the case under consideration."

And then Treasurer SPINNER advises that "rigorous action under the law to rid the country of the nuisance." You will see, sir, that if this terrible underling of yours can accomplish his purpose, he will soon have half of the people of the country under arrest, and the other half standing guard over them—for the jails would by no means hold the offenders.

All this is bad enough, but worse remains behind. This "likeness or similitude" of a greenback, says the truthful SPINNER, is passed by thousands of the "ignorant classes, for the value named on its face!" Moreover, he asserts that it is "largely circulated among the colored people of the South." But then SPINNER is comforted by the knowledge that "these black men are nearly all Republicans, and have learned to read." And he chuckles as he concludes that it is not worth while to protect these guilty counterfeiters from "cheating each other." We submit that this is improper language to be used by a high officer of the government.

But there is more to come. YOUR SPINNER says the Democratic party is in the "criminal dock" for this and other crimes, and will be tried on the coming 3d of November, and he declares that "the rebel and copperhead Democracy," to which body, you sir, are said to belong, are to be branded as "counterfeit, and nailed to the counter." This, your SPINNER declares, is to be done in pursuance of a "verdict" soon to be rendered, and with the approval of the Deity, for this termagent and blasphemous Treasurer of yours, takes upon him to say that God is with the Radicals! What a heart-rending scene it would be, Mr. SECRETARY, that of yourself and two millions more Democrats, with their wives and their little ones, all pinioned and nailed to the counter of your Treasurer, and he engaged in spinning them round for his cruel amusement! But, he goes on, If GRANT shall be defeated, then—what then?—Why all the greenbacks, both the sound and the simulated, will be of equal value, and that *value* will be no value at all! Will statements like these improve the National credit?

You will hear from SPINNER with heartfelt sorrow, that the "rascals," meaning that huge band of counterfeiters, "have taken off the head of Chief Justice CHASE." This is terrible, if true, and you will agree, Mr. Secretary, that such things ought not to be permitted much longer—if they are we may soon see the head of the grandiloquent and spicy SPINNER fall into the basket. But, sir there is another horror yet—and we have kept our best morsel for the last! SPINNER says:

That they have placed a tolerably exact fac simile of my signature, to certify to the truth of their infamously foul and dirty lies, which is a personal indignity that will never be forgiven them.

This is perfectly abominable!—And then think of the punishment! You have seen sir, your fellow democrats tried and found guilty—then proved to be "counterfeiters," and every mother's son of them, including yourself, nailed to the counter—then mind you, after all, some grand jury is to find a bill [note the order of trial and punishment], and then failing to chea the negro voter, (who can read, look you,) they are to fall to cheating each other, because they can't read. But after having passed through these various flint-mills, SPINNER threatens that, in imitating his signature, they have wreaked upon him a "personal indignity," that he will never forgive!

In fact, sir, there is nothing more to be said or written on this fearful matter—but seriously, we appeal to you, to find a remedy for the shocking indecency of your Treasurer issuing from his desk in your Department such papers as this. Is there no punishment for an officer in a high position, who commits such gross outrages? We respectfully ask that he may be ejected from the office he infests, if to remove him is within your power.

In order to a full understanding of the case, we send, with SPINNER'S letter, a green back which we have issued as a business and political card, so that you may know what our offence is, if we have sinned. In the latter case, we ask your merciful intervention to withhold the hand of the indignant SPINNER, who is so angry and so unforgiving. Respectfully.

U. S. BONDS.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discrimination Justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioneer and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures' and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpation of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy; it has nullified there the right of trial by jury, it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials and secret starchamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal; and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies; merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partizan charges, preferred against the President, its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monoplies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war; it has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare, and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated Government in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void; that our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guaranties given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the preemption of homestead lands, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such land, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we teader him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such cooperating with us as friends and brethren.

Refutation.

A "White Boy in Blue" writes from Elizabeth, this county, as follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed an article in the *Gazette*, of last Saturday, in relation to the visit of the "White Boys in Blue," of Elizabeth, to the residence of Mr. Thomas Farrow, at Bellvue. I wish to inform your readers that the assertions made in that article are base falsehoods. In the first place, it says we beat around the streets half the evening to get recruits. This is false, as we just marched to the store of Mr. R. A. Craighead to procure our caps and capes, and then took a direct line to the works of Mr. Farrow. Next he says, we went there for the purpose of being treated. This, also, is a falsehood, as we have always been in the habit of paying Mr. Farrow the first visit of the campaign, and he is a gentleman in every respect, and a better Union man than the person who wrote the *Gazette* article. He then speaks of empty beer kegs. If he saw any, he must have been sneaking in the cellar, as I assure you we saw neither empty or full kegs of any kind. The whole thing amounts to about this: The "White Boys in Blue" made sueh a nice turnout for the first night, that it made the Radicals vicious; hence they manufactured this vile slander. They want us to all vote their way, but we can't *Grant* it.

"WHITE BOY IN BLUE."

Colonization—The Charge Against Mr Keenan Withdrawn, and the Costs Paid by the Prosecutor, John Covode.

As we predicted, Mr. Covode did not incline to an investigation of the charges made and sworn to by himself, before Alderman Nicholson, against E. J. Keenan, Esq., *et al.*, of importing voters into Westmoreland county. Yesterday he appeared before the magistrate and discontinued the suit, himself paying the costs. Will our Radical contempories please mention this matter? They can just state the fact briefly, dispensing with the glaring headlines under which they announced acts first and second of the farce. This last act is not half so interesting as the others. In this connection we will relate a little joke told to us last evening by a Republican friend: During Mr. Covode's business visit to our city yesterday, he was met by one of his admirers who inquired about the "Allegator's" prospect in the canvass. Mr. Covode replied that they were "fair to middling," but he feared the Democrats were importing a great many voters on him. "What are *you* doing?" innocently asked his friend. "Oh," said Covode, "*I'm struggling to keep up my end.*"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

HON. WM. STRONG.

We do not know that the public interests will suffer, or that the true course of justice will be diverted by the strange and sudden resignation of Judge STRONG: but we do think it was done at a bad time, and in worse taste. There is such a thing as doing a very proper act in a very injudicious, not to say improper way—and surely Judge STRONG has managed his resignation in a most awkward manner.

No one can see why he did not send in his papers three months ago, so that, if it is preferable that Judges should be chosen by election, the people could have had the chance to fill the vacancy at the election on the 13th inst. Surely Judge STRONG, who owes all his success to the people's favor, should not, by a sudden freak, thus wrest this appointment from them and place it in the hands of the Executive—an Executive who does not represent the majority. And then it was, at least, in questionable taste to name his successor, as all the Radical aspirants to this distinguished place, will clearly agree. They are cut off in the sharpest and the shortest order. They are not allowed the poor privilege of a scramble for this coveted place. Judge STRONG, in his smoothest way, suggests to GEARY that he should appoint Judge WILLIAMS, and Judge WILLIAMS is immediately appointed. For our own part *we* are not dissatisfied with Judge WILLIAMS, and our frank endorsement of him last year, was his trump card, as the Radical papers evidently thought, for they published it every day, and it helped him amazingly in the canvass. And we yet prefer him to any Radical that we can now think of. But we do not believe that Judge SHANNAN and other aspiring Radical lawyers will be pleased that Judge STRONG should appoint his successor in such a short, sharp and decisive manner.

It is a dogma of the Radicals that the Judiciary should be brought into harmony with the political views of the people,—and of course should be changed to suit those views. We fear that this end will not be attained in the present appointment, and the election of the 13th will be likely to show that the people of the State and Judge WILLIAMS are not now in harmony any more than they were last year, when he was defeated.

As for Judge STRONG, at any other time than the present, we could part with him with but little regret. We suppose he is a good lawyer and an upright Judge; but really he has been a great trial to the party who put him in place, and his decisions on certain constitutional questions were unaccountable to say the least,—and will not, we are sure, stand the test of time.

THE MONSTER MEETING.

The Mass Meeting on Monday surpassed expectation. It was unprecedented in numbers and in good order. Never has any political gatheriug to equal it, been seen in Pittsburg. The Democrats appeared in multitudes from every direction. The spirit evinced among them was that of patriotic devotion to the free institutions of the past, and a stern determination to secure their re-establishment by the restoration of the constitution as the rule of government, and of the union of the States, with all the rights, dignity and equality belonging to each, as the only bond which can give lasting harmony and peace. Deep must be the feeling, and earnest the sense of duty, which could call out from their homes, such hosts of citizens, to see what they could do to deliver their country from its destroyers. All the indications are calculated to inspire hope and confidence, that the day of deliverance is near—that the time of the spoilers is short—that waste will be stopped, economy introduced, the public debt paid, and the people relieved from the present crushing burthens of taxation.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Some of the Radical papers have hinted that this eminent soldier was lukewarm in his support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The following extract from the General's letter to the great mass meeting at Tammany Hall, New York on Monday evening will we think dispel all such illusions. He says:

> The work of the soldier is, I trust forever ended, and it remains for the people to fulfil the great objects for which they and their sons and brothers were called to the field. A restored Union of States, an invigorated Constitution, to be firmly and faithfully supported, the maintenance of the national credit inviolate, are the objects for which every citizen should now strive; and believing this result rests in the success of the Democratic cause, by the election of the eminent statesman selected to represent the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen.

THE Baltimore *Sun* on Monday appeared in new type and enlarged by the addition of a column to each page. The *Sun* is an excellent newspaper and rightfully enjoys an immense circulation and advertising patronage. Alluding to its shape it justly says:

> Being a folio sheet, advertisements show to advantage in its columns, whereas in the pretentious quarto sheets put forth in some other cities, and folding one into the other, advertisements are miserably buried out of sight.

THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Without large contributions of money forced from hesitating hands—without purchasing unwilling people singly or in organized bodies, to parade in the procession—without more effort than the simple notification given through Democratic means of informing the masses—our Committee called and prepared this great Democratic Convention for the Western counties. To say it was a success is but a tame and common-place way to convey an idea of the nature and extent of the gathering. It was an assemblage astonishing to those who called it, and were responsible for its management; and astounding to our opponents in this county, who count their majority this fall, in this county, at ten thousand, and who claim any thousands they arrogantly please in Western Pennsylvania.

We cannot find words to convey the fullness of our satisfaction with this great outpouring of the people. We leave our reporters to give the details of this splendid triumph of the Democracy—to state the numbers who were assembled at the place of meeting; to calculate the thousands who composed the procession, and to chronicle the devices which manifested the intense feeling of the masses against the abominable doctrines which the Radicals are attempting to fasten upon the people of this country.

We may briefly state, however, that the procession was fully seven miles long, and occupied two and a quarter to two and a half hours in passing, without a break or stoppage, at the north end of the old Allegheny bridge. There were fifty thousand people on the West Commons to hear the speeches at the various stands, and we believe there were nearly as many Democrats on the streets as marched in the procession.

The leading attraction of the meeting was the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who came among us to declare the faith that is in him in regard to financial matters, and to explain the greenback theory to the working men of this city, who, more than the people of any part of this country, are interested in the proper understanding of this vital question. How eloquently he acquitted himself the report of his speech in this paper will attest. He was listened to with all the deference and attention which the speaker and the subject demanded of his audience. The unprecedented crowd and the wonderful enthusiasm which pervaded every heart, created some noise and confusion, but the speaker was duly respected and loudly applauded.

The speeches of Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, who presided, and Messrs. COWAN, VAUX and CLYMER, were of the first order, for such gatherings as this always inspire the speakers who address them, and we will take another occasion to give them the honor and praise they deserve so well.

Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the time, that we hear of, up to this present writing. Our only regret was, that the principle and the measure that chiefly brought together this monster gathering—we mean the purchase of greenbacks for bonds—or rather PENDLETON and GREENBACKS—had not been made the absorbing and principal issue in the campaign. As it is, we shall triumph. SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be elected, or demonstrations like this will forever count as nothing. But our victory might have been more complete if the support of the greenback doctrine could have been more hearty from the beginning.

MR. L. A. HINE, of Loveland, Ohio, in a speech before the National Labor Convention, argued that the income of the country was very unequally distributed, and upon a basis of a population of 28,000,000 for the twenty-seven Northern States, divided the male adults of the country into three classes, as follows:

The moneyed class	440,000
The middle class	1,710,000
The wages class	2,750,000
Total	4,900,000

THE immense demonstration made by the Democracy on Monday, has frightened our Radical friends out of their boots, and they are now passing around the hat for the purpose of getting up a show on the 31st. No doubt they will make a good haul off the bondholders, but it will do no good. The game is up.

ON Monday the tax-payers showed the bondholders how to get up a demonstration. Match it!

MORE DEBTS!—MORE BONDS!!—MORE TAXES!!!

When Congress passed the appropriation bills for the current fiscal year, it was well known to those conversant with our finances, that the amounts voted would not pay for the things authorized to be done. The people were warned and assured, that the reduced appropriations were intended for effect on the election,—and that the actual sums which *must* be expended in 1868-69 would not be less than the expenditures of 1867 68. In other words, the Radicals *knew* that the sums they voted would not cover the expenditures they had authorized—but that they meant to square every thing as they did last year, with another Deficiency Bill.

Now we have the figures to prove these charges from the Treasury Ledgers—prepared and attested by ALEXANDER DELMAR, Esq., Director of the Bureau of Statistics, in the Treasury Department at Washington.

We shall not tire nor perplex our readers with the figures arrayed and arranged by Mr. DELMAR, but will notice the main points only—the most important of which is, that if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year, it will fall short in receipts, the enormous sum of

$154,339,202!!!

As thus:

The unavoidable expenditures for 1868-9 will be	$475,959,202
The receipts will not exceed	321,620,000
Making the above deficit of	$154,339,202

and this enormous sum can only be provided by further loans and increased taxes! There is no escape from this result. Somebody must go unpaid—the Army, or the Navy, or the Freedman's Bureau, or the Pensioners—or there must be more loans and higher taxes. For, the amount of service authorized by Congress is more than it was last year, and no reduction can be looked for, or is possible.

Mr. DELMAR goes on to say, that as additional taxation is regarded as impracticable, and there is, therefore, no apparent way out of the difficulty but to increase the public debt by the issue of more bonds. This the Treasury has power to do until the whole sum of the public debt amounts to two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven millions, or its amount at the date of the passage of the act of the 12th of April, 1866.

Yes! Mr. MCCULLOCH can sell more bonds, and he must sell them, or stop payment!! We implore the people who are daily and nightly cajoled and deceived by lying Radical speakers and writers with stories of reduced expenditures, to look at these figures. They are reliable. They are official. They are taken from the ponderous records of the Treasury Department and cannot successfully be impugned. We are told that Mr. WELLS, the authority for many of the garbled statistics the Radicals use on the stump, *will not notice* Mr. DELMAR'S *statement*. It is not likely that he will. He could only try to do so at best. The facts are incontrovertible.

The item of interest on the public debt is put down at one hundred and thirty millions,—most of this could be saved by buying up the bonds with greenbacks. Is it not better to do this than to issue more bonds, or to levy new taxes? One of these things we must do. Choose ye! Citizens of Pennsylvania—we used to appeal to *freemen*! But are people free who have an intolerable burden bound to their shoulders? Will you issue more bonds, or will you now pay off those you now owe in greenbacks?

THE TARIFF.

A Tariff for protection was perhaps the most effective weapon the Know Nothings and Radicals ever employed to beguile the working men of their votes in this county and State. They claimed to be the especial friends of that policy, and stopped at no falsehood however stupendous, to brand the Democrats as "free-traders," even as they now with Satanic insolence, call them "rebels."

And what has become of the tariff now? As long as the Democrats held power, our party in this State stood up for its peculiar interests with unyielding fidelity. The Free Soil party, which was the parent of Radicalism, put a free trader plank in its Buffalo platform, and the Know Nothings only sought to place restrictions on the importation of human beings who come here with stout hearts and willing hands, to fill our fields, our mines, our workshops, and all our places of labor with skilled and sturdy help. And all who know anything of politics will remember that the Democrats of Pennsylvania resisted alike, in behalf of the Tariff policy, the attacks of the Free Soilers and of Southern Secessionists. The Tariff votes of Pennsylvania Democrats in our State Legislature and Congress, are matters of history. And it is also shown by the record, that the influence of Pennsylvania, when her Congressmen and State rulers were Democratic, saved the protective policy from all the attacks of its enemies.

And how stands the matter now, when Radicalism rules the country with omnipotent influence and despotic hand? We ask the Iron-Masters, the Steel-Makers, the Founders, and all the controlers of all the manufacturing interests of this city, whether their almost frantic prayers for help were attended to by the Radical Congress?

We ask the laborers in the mills and mines, who have been voting the Radical ticket because, and wholly because, it claimed to be the Tariff party, whether they have not been shamefully cheated?

We ask all Radicals, whether their three-fourths majority in Congress which always can be made to vote *solid*, on any question where the negro is concerned—we demand of them why they could not hold a bare majority to sustain the repeated efforts of Mr. MOORHEAD to protect the interests of his district? For in justice to Mr. MOORHEAD we must say that he did what he could to save the interests of his constituents on this Tariff matter, though he surrendered both right and interest too, to the negro, with the liveliest satisfaction.

We repeat that the Tariff, above all other questions, has drawn both masters and workers in this county to the Radical banner. And it is not enough that their misguided devotion to this treacherous party shall be acquitted by the feeble efforts which the wretched COVODE and the ineffectual MOORHEAD have made in their behalf.

Why has not the Radical party protected the interests of Pittsburgh? Why have delegation after delegation of Iron and Steel workers from Pittsburgh exhausted their prayers and their money in a fruitless appeal to their Radical brethren in Congress? And why will men see their best interests sacrificed by a false and treacherous party, and yet give it their votes?

Let the working men ponder on these things—they have no political ambition to subserve, as some of their employers have. They at least, can see, if they will take the trouble to inquire, how cruelly they have been deceived by the Radicals.

SOMETHING FOR IRISHMEN AND GERMANS.

SHARON, PA., Sept. 30, 1868.

To the Editors of the Post:

Please publish in the POST the remarks of Hickman and other Republican members of our State Legislature, wherein they call our foreign-born citizens "swag-bellied Dutch and boy-trotting Irish," and much oblige,

Yours, &c.,

* * *

The following are the remarks of JOHN HICKMAN, of Chester, A. C. REINOHL, of Lancaster, FISHER, of Lancaster, and LANGDON of the Bradford District, during the discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature in April, 1868, to strike out the word "*white*" from the Constitution:

"I may possibly see the day that I may walk side by side with a colored woman. I have seen a great many colored women that I would rather walk with than a great many white men. I know a great many negroes who I think are better entitled to vote this moment than a great many white men who do vote, and have long exercised the franchise."—*Hickman, of Chester.*

"*An intelligent negro is better than an Irish Catholic, and is better entitled to a vote.*"—*Hickman of Chester.*

"If Democrats give the right of suffrage to foreign paupers to whom a *spelling book is a sealed mystery* and who *still smells of bilge water*, and from whose garments the Celtic aroma or the Teutonic fragrance of the fatherland has not yet been removed by the pure air of freedom, why should not the *coffee colored descendants of the first families of the South have a voice in reconstructing the States of their forefathers.*"—*Reinohl of Lancaster.*

"The Democratic party is composed of *bog trotting ignorant Irishmen and swag-bellied lager beer Dutch.*"—*Fisher of Lancaster.*

"Negroes are *better* entitled to the *elective franchise* than Irishmen."—*Langdon of Bradford.*

It may not be out of place here to add several extracts from the Chicago *Post*, the leading GRANT and COLFAX organ of the Northwest, and also the oath of SCHUYLER COLFAX, the Radical candidate for the Vice Presidency. In its issue of September 9th, 1868, alluding to Irishmen, the Chicago *Post* said:

"*He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour in civilized society.* He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor all his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. *He is born a savage—as brutal a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribe.* Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest; and *the priest is only a little less of a barbarian than he is.*"

"*The born criminal and pauper of the civilized world* and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England and the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused, and pitiable spectable of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by *that abomination against common sense called the Catholic Religion*, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy—what else does he know? *To compare him with an intelligent freedman would be an insult to the latter.*"

"The country has survived the Irish emigration—the worst with which any other country was ever afflicted. *The Irish fill our prisons, our poor houses*, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Scratch a convict or a pauper, and the chance are you tickle the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time—*an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the Priest* and politician who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance, in a word, a savage, as he was born."

"I once registered a solemn oath never to vote for a *foreign born man* for any office under the American Government, and to *remove all foreigners, aliens and Roman Catholics from office* whenever I might possess the power to do so."—*Schuyler Colfax.*

GEN. BLAIR spoke a few days ago, at Indianopolis, upon the shameful Radical plan of negro equality every where, and supremacy in twelve States. He concluded as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT RAPIDLY INCREASING—IF RADICAL RULE CONTINUES NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY IS INEVITABLE.

The table which we publish to-day is a transcript from the books of the Treasury, It is authentic and accurate. It contains no conjectures or estimates, but only recorded facts. From this table it appears that the debt on the 31st of August last was greater by over one hundred and sixty-eight millions,

($168,659,236,)

than on the 1st of April, 1865, a few days before the close of the war, the subsequent rate of increase exceeding four millions of dollars a month, or nearly fifty millions of dollars a year. But there are results still more alarming. The debt is greater by over thirty-five millions of dollars than it was on the 1st of May last,

($35,085,486.)

On this basis the yearly rate of increase of the debt would be over one hundred and five millions of dollars,

($105,256,458.)

If to this annual rate of increase we add interest at the rate of six per cent, a year, compounded annually for twenty years, the debt, instead of being paid, would be more than doubled and would largely exceed FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Now, let us look at the monthly increase of the debt for the last four months. This increase was at a rate largely exceeding eight millions of dollars a month, ($8,771,371) but the increase in the month of August last was over twelve millions of dollars, (12,079,832) being a rate of increase largely exceeding one hundred and forty-four millions a year.

($144,958,984.)

It must be remembered, also, that this last increase of debt is during the great quarter when the average rate of revenue from imports exceeds about one-third the rate for the fiscal year. Suppose the debt to increase at the rate of one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, adding to this interest compounded at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the debt would be doubled in about fourteen years, long before which we would have passed into bankruptcy. Indeed, from the intolerable burden of taxation, arising from such an annual increase of the debt, we should reach national bankruptcy in the Congressional elections of 1870. And yet it is the Radical party which accuses its opponents of repudiation, whilst its own course of enormous war expenditures in time of peace makes national bankruptcy inevitable. Indeed, it is only a vast decrease of taxation and expenditures which can save us from the disaster. But this reduction can never come from the Radical party, which insists on the continuance of a large standing army, to subject the whites of the South by force, to negro governments and negro supremacy.

We have seen the rapid increase of the public debt, not only since the peace, but within the last four months. But this table exhibits a still more alarming fact. It is, that whilst the debt bearing interest in currency had decreased on the 31st August last $629,940,728 from the 31st March, 1865, the debt bearing interest in coin had nearly doubled, having increased on the 31st August last nearly one thousand millions of dollars.

($996,130,508)

since the 31st of March, 1865. Thus, on the 30th April, 1865, the annual interest payable in coin was only $63,978,412, whilst on the 31st August last this annual coin interest had reached

$123,573,621,

the increase of annual coin interest being nearly sixty millions of dollars

($59,595,209;)

or, converting this sum into currency of that date,

$87,009,065.

Now, the total annual interest in coin and currency, as shown by the table, was

$102,836,531,

on 31st of March, 1865, and $127,948,911 on the 31st of August last, showing an increase in the annual interest, payable in coin and currency, on the 31st of August last, of

$25,112,080.

But this, as shown by the table, is not the only real increase. Thus we have seen that, whilst on the 30th of April, 1865, the annual currency interest was $45,127,936 it had fallen on the 31st of August last to $4,374,990, whilst the annual coin interest had increased nearly sixty millions of dollars.

The account would then stand thus:

On the 30th of April, 1865—	
Coin interest converted into currency	$93,408,481
Currency interest at that date	45,127,936
Total annual interest in currency.	$138,736,417
On the 31st of August, 1868—	
Coin interest converted into currency	$180,417,986
Actual currency interest	4,274,990
Currency interest 31st August, 1868	$184,792 976
Currency interest after the close of the war, 30th, April, 1865	138,736,417
Increased interest, 31st August, 1868	$46,056,559

Thus we see that since the close of the war (30th April, 1865) the annual interest of the public debt has increased upwards of forty six millions of dollars. This increased annual interest would represent a principal sum exceeding seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

We repeat, then, it is clear that the Radical policy renders national bankruptcy inevitable. That policy regards the rebellion as unsubdued, the States as conquered provinces, still ready for war, and the whites to be kept in subjection by negro governments, sustained by standing armies costing more every year than those of France or England, and with much heavier taxation. The Democratic party proposes a different policy. It regards secession and slavery as forever settled by the war, and by the subsequent action of the Southern States in constitutional convention assembled. It would repeal the Freedmen's Bureau, disband the standing army, reduce it to a peace establishment, and leave the Southern States to govern themselves in subordination to the Federal Constitution. It is clear, then, that the expenditures can only be reduced by a change of men and measures, and that change can only come from the overthr of the Radical party and policy. For th years and a half not a Confederate sold has been in the field nor an arm rais against the Federal Government, yet t Radical party during all this period h given us war measures and war expen tures. They have given us standing armi military governments, and war expenditur they are rapidly increasing the public de and if continued in power must choose b tween augmented taxation or national ban ruptcy. The people may still save t country by a change of rulers and policy, b after the election it will be too late.—*Nati al Intelligencer.*

CARPET BAGGERS.

By making the negroes voters a gr field was opened for political advent ers from other States, who sought off by organizing and leading the negroes opposition to the sentiment of the wh population. The *World* has prepar the following lists to show how succe ful these adventurers have been in th chase after Southern offices:

THE RECONSTRUCTED GOVERNORS.

State.	*Governors.*
Alabama	Wm. H. Smith, of Alabama.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton, of Pennsylvania
Florida	Harrison Reed, of Wisconsin.
Georgia	Rufus B. Bullock, of Connectic
Louisiana	Henry C. Warmoth, of Illinois.
N. Carolina	Wm. W. Holden, of N. Carolina
S. Carolina	Robert K. Scott, of Pennsylvan

THE RECONSTRUCTED SENATORS.

Arkansas	Benj. F. Rice, of Minneso Alex. McDonald, of Kans
Florida	A. S. Welsh, of Michigan. T. W. Osborn, of New Yo
Louisiana	W. P. Kellogg, of Illinois John S. Harris, of Pa.
N. Carolina	J. D. Abbott, of N. H.
S. Carolina	John Pool, of N. Carolina F. A. Sawyer, of Mass. T. J. Robertson, of S. C.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CONGRESSMEN.

State.	*District.*	*Name.*
Alabama	I.	F. W. Kellog, of Mich.
	II.	Chas. W. Buckley, of Ma
	III.	Benj. W. Norris, of Maine
	IV.	Chas. W. Pierce, of Mass
	V.	Jos. W. Burke, of Ala.
	VI.	T. Haughey, of Scotland.
Arkansas	I.	Logan H. Roots, of Ill.
	II.	James Hinds, of Miss.
	III.	Thos. Bolles, of Ark.
Florida	I.	Chas. M. Hamilton, of W
Georgia	I.	J. W. Cliff, of Mass.
	II.	Nelson Tift, of Georgia.
	III.	Wm. P. Edwards, of Ga.
	IV.	Samuel P. Gove, of Mass
	V.	Chas. H. Prince, of Maine
	VI.	John H. Christy, of Ga.
	VII.	P. M. B. Young, of Ga.
Louisiana	I.	J. H. Sypher, of Pa.
	II.	James Mann, of N. Y.
	III.	Jos. P. Newsham, of N. Y
	IV.	Michael Vidal, of France.
	V.	W. J. Blackburn, of Tenn.
N. Carolina	I.	John R. French, of N. H.
	II.	David Heaton, of Ohio.
	III.	Oliver H. Dockery, of N.
	IV.	John I. Lerves, of Ind.
	V.	Israel G. Losh, of N. C.
	VI.	Israel Boyden, of Mass.
	VII.	Alex. H. Jones, of N. C.
S. Carolina	I.	B. F. Whittemore, of Mas
	II.	C. C. Bowen, of R. I.
	III.	Simon Corley, of S. C.
	IV.	Jas. H. Goss, of S. C.

These lists include only the high offices; the lower have been filled in t same way. Sketches of many of the modest adventures have been publishe We select one as a specimen, and gi the whole as an explanation of the pu poses for which a hundred and fifty mi lions of the public money is yearly e pended. The Radical sent to Congre from the Second District of South Car lina is about an average of the whole these pets of the party of "moral ideas. He was originally from Rhode Island, b took an office in the rebel army i Georgia, and was cashiered for forger lying and being absent without leav The officer preferring charges again him, was murdered, and this ma BOWEN, was accused of the murder. H was arrested, and put in prison, whenc he was released by the arrival of Unio troops. He was subsequently arreste in South Carolina for defrauding negroe and is now a Radical Representative i Congress.

This portrait shows what glorious Congressmen they all are. Let us no complain. They are as good, and honest and patriotic as BUTLER and ASHLE and the rest of the gang.

THE bondholders, when arranging fo their show on the 21st, should pay mor money to the firemen and spend less fo whisky. The city will then be spared repetition of the disgusting scenes enacte by the drunken rabble who took part i their turn out on the 24th of September

THE TORCH.

Gretna, La., Fired by Negroes—Two Squares Laid in Ashes.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Some two weeks since, a negro named Sandy Packer, a slave formerly belonging to Mr. P. V. Labarre, made a political speech at Gretna. At that speech, which was filled with menaces, Packer stated that the only way for the Radicals to hope to succeed in carrying the election by the ballot box, was to apply the torch. We do not known how close may be the connection between this infamous threat and the fire that took place at Gretna yesterday morning. We report the menace of Packer, and allow our readers to form their own judgment.

Saturday morning at about 1 o'clock, a lady, who happened to be up, saw from her window a negro with a lighted torch in his hand, standing on the roof of an unoccupied house. She gave the alarm, but no one responded at the time. About half an hour after this the alarm of fire was given by the ringing of the bells of the fire companies of Gretna and of the ferry boat.

The citizens on rushing to the spot, found two houses burning. From the brief space of time which had intervened from the first alarm, it was supposed that the houses had been saturated with oil or some other combustible material. Although every exertion was made, and a reinforcement of Jefferson Fire Company No 22, and two companies from Algiers, had reached the spot all efforts were unavailing, and the flames ran from house to house through two blocks on each side of the street. The citizens called upon the negroes to assist in removing the furniture. Some of them refused, but they were compelled by the citizens to work.

The houses burnt were on First street, in the principal part of the town. Beginning on First street, the flames ran down Lafayette Avenue. Out of the entire two squares but two houses were saved. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about $25,000.

spread among us so that scarcely a man knows how a gold or silver dollar looks, and now these gentlemen propose to repudiate it by saying, while it is good enough for the laborer, while it is good enough for the soldier, and the pensioner, it is not quite good enough for bondholders. [Cheers.] But they say we ought to be very particular to pay to these gentlemen who advanced their money to the Government in the very crisis of the life of the nation. I do not know how it was with you, among your bondholders here in the county of Allegheny, but I do know how it was with many of ours in Cincinnati. I have two friends there, both Republicans, good clever fellows as the world goes. One of them is a thrifty man. He can make more than six per cent. on his money. The other is a thriftless fellow, who can scarcely make six per cent. on his money. The thriftless fellow had a fine piece of property, as fine as I see around me—nay, finer still, because it was productive. The man who owned this fine piece of property sold it to his neighbor for twenty thousand dollars in gold, the understanding was that he should have fifteen years to pay it, he was to pay six per cent. interest upon the principal. This was in 1858. The purchaser found it convenient to pay when gold was at 250. He then took the twenty thousand dollars in gold and bought fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks. He goes to his neighbor and says, I wish to pay the twenty thousand dollars. I find it convenient to pay you now, and he tendered the twenty thousand dollars in greenbacks. My friend said that was a little hard, and he did not want to take it, but if he must he must. Says he: "You promised to pay me gold and the mortgage secures it." Said the other: "That is very true, but don't you know that our loyal Congress at Washington has found it necessary to make greenbacks lawful money, and to put this legal tender into circulation; they did it to save the nation. [Laughter.] It was a necessity and you and I are not copperheads as those others are. We believe Congress has done a wise thing, and it says if I promised to pay you twenty thousand dollars in gold, you should be satisfied if I pay you in legal tender." [Laughter.] My friend said he could not see how twenty thousand dollars greenbacks ought to be made legal tender for his twenty thousand dollars in gold. He went to a lawyer, but the lawyer told him he had better pocket all the money he could get, as he might not be able to get anything if he refused. So he took the twenty thousand dollars greenbacks, which were worth only seventy-five hundred dollars in gold. He took that as the price of his property. He wanted the purchaser to deed it back to him, but his friend was not disposed to do this, and he took it, I honestly believe, with a good many curses at the loyal Congress. (Laughter.) But, the man who paid the twenty thousand dollars in legal tenders, took the other thirty thousand dollars he had left of the fifty thousand, and he went to the United States Depository and bought a thirty thousand dollar 5-20 bond, and has been getting eighteen hundred dollars in gold income ever since, and to-day he is the most loyal man in the city of Cincinnati. (Laughter.) He is a good man, a pious man. (A voice—"Does he go to church?" He goes to church every Sunday. (Laughter.) He says his prayers every night, and when he remembers what he did to his neighbor, perhaps he prays that he will get strength to do to all other men as he did to him—(cheers and laughter)—and when he remembers all the vicissitudes of life and how many dangers a man and his property are surrounded with every day, after he has prepared himself for the discharge of his duties to his neighbors in the way I have spoken, he prays God to deliver him from all his enemies, especially from that great public enemy that wants to pay his bonds in greenbacks. (Cheers.) Said he to me the other day: "You are going out into the country to make speeches. You are going to Dayton, Columbus and Springfield, and perhaps to Pittsburgh, and I hope you will tell the people how careful they ought to be to pay the debt, not according to the letter, but according to the spirit; that you will be careful to tell them how national faith is necessary, and how they should pay the men who contributed their money to support the country in the great crisis." I said to him "my friend, you are an old man, but I hope you will live at least as long as I do, but," said I, "if you live to get your bonds paid in gold, you will live to be older than Mathusaleh was." [Cheers.] I have told you in a desultory way what the policy of the Democratic party is. Now, what is the policy of the Republican party? It is this: To extend the time of the payment of the public debt, they passed the funding bill; that bill provides that the bonds shall run for forty years, that they shall be exempt from the tax not only from the State but from the Federal Government. Now, gentlemen, the first idea that strikes you upon this question is this, that the funding bill goes upon the idea that these bonds are payable in greenbacks, because no man that has a bond bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold, will be like to give it up for one payable in gold which bears only four per cent.

The next idea has been to extend the public debt of twenty-five millions. Even suppose you have four per cent. and no more, that is one hundred million dollars in gold; if you pay that for forty years, it is four thousand millions of dollars; yet you will have your twenty-five millions yet to pay. Where is that one hundred millions a year to come from? You know it comes from the daily sweat—the bones and muscles of laboring men of the country. (A voice, "that's so.") How many of you will live forty years? How many of your children will live forty years? Yet during that forty years, during the life of your children, this five hunedre millions of dollars in gold must be paid. You know, gentlemen, if that debt is not paid in forty years, it will become a permanent debt, like that of England, France or Germany.

"What does the public debt mean? Don't believe me simply because I tell you. Go to those men who come from Ireland, because they cannot earn a living in consequence of having to pay taxes upon a public debt. Go to the Germans who come year by year from Germany, who come here because they cannot support their families because of the taxes they have to pay there. Go to Castle Garden, New York, and see the three hundred thousand men and women there. Look into their emaciated faces; see the veins that are almost bloodless; see their tottering, feeble, weakened frames as they speak of the miseries that have beset them at home. Ask them what a public debt means. They will tell you. That immense audience will tell you. There will not be one single exception. They will tell you that the public debt means that the rich shall be made richer and the poor shall be made poorer. [Cheers, and a voice, "that's so."] They will tell you that the public debt is a public blessing to those who own it, and a curse to those who pay it. They will tell you that the public debt means princely estates and palatial residences for the rich, and for the poor there shall be scant clothing and poor food. They will tell you it means that capital shall support its owners in idleness and luxury, and that squalid want and wretchedness shall preside over the humble home of the poor, and that the daily struggle of the poor man shall make his life a living death.

As I look around me upon these men who have listened so patiently to me to-day, I see many young men just coming upon the theatre of life, many who are reaching mature years and have seen their early days gone by, and as I look into their eyes, around me, and see their stalwart forms and healthy countenances, I see that they are willing to labor, and labor industriously in the hope that when the time of labor is past they will be able to live on the capital which their industry and frugality shall have laid by for them. They have in their way their dreams and hopes even as all other men, they looked forward to the time when that labor shall have passed and a comfortable and snug home—a home made radiant by the smile of love, and the prattle of the infant—a home sanctified by the love of wife and mother, and all around the contentment which prosperity and abundance always gives. I appeal to you, young men, I appeal to you, older men, are you willing to-day to give up that dream of hope, and to consent to have all your rights taken away from you by the tax-gatherer, and that all that is necessary for your food and clothing. If you are not willing to do it do not listen to that syren which tells you that as posterity will reap the benefits so it should bear the burdens of the public debt. Do not be deceived by any pretence of that kind, it will lure you to destruction. It may be easy for you to-day, but it will hand you, and your children over bound hand and foot into the remorseless grasp of a moneyed aristocracy; extend the debt and reduce the interest, the Republican party says; no, gentlemen, pay the debt and save the interest. (Cheers.) Do that and dead capital will be made active. Do that and your taxes will be diminished. Do that and the burdens that are now upon the shoulders of labor will be removed. Do that and this people will enjoy the greatest blessing that God ever vouchsafed to a free people, that an honest day's work shall have a honest day's reward. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I have detained you much longer than I intended. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") I am very much obliged to you for your kindness and attention, but must bid you good day.

After Mr. Pendleton had concluded his masterly address, Ex-Senator Cowan addressed the meeting from the main stand in a speech characterized by his usual eloquence and vigor. He was loudly applauded throughout.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cowan's speech, the assemblage slowly dispersed, many of the delegations returning to the city in an organized form.

THE SECOND STAND.

At this stand Hon. Heister Clymer addressed a large congregation of the people. We regret our inability to give even a synopsis of his speech.

THE TORCHLIGHT PARADE.

Its Unexampled Grandeur.

Over Six Thousand Torches in the Column.

Decorations, Fireworks, and Things Generally.

INCIDENTS, &C., &C.

The torchlight procession of last night far exceeded in numbers, enthusiasm and grandeur, any affair of its kind ever before witnessed in Pittsburgh. As almost our entire available space is taken up with the report of the daylight proceedings, we are compelled to condense our account of this magnificent pageant, omitting details, and confining our remarks to a general and brief description.

In accordance with the published programme, the procession was in motion at eight o'clock precisely, and in something like the following order:

Chief Marshal, A. M. Gutherie and aids. Headed by a brass band, the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association, numbering on this occasion some two hundred and fifty, led the van, bearing lanterns.

THE FIRST GRAND DIVISION

Followed, Frank M. Hutchison, commanding. It comprised the delegations from the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, Pittsburgh, who appeared in about the same attractive style as they did during the day, with the addition of the brilliant lanterns which they carried.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

Wilfred Fetterman, Marshal, was composed of fine delegations from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, Pittsburgh, whose appearance in the day parade has been duly commented upon. They also carried torches.

THE THIRD DIVISION,

J. C. Buffum, Marshal, came next in order. It was made up of the Democracy from the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fifteenth wards. All looked splendidly.

FOURTH DIVISION.

This division consisted of delegations from the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, and was under Col. A. J. Baker, as Chief Marshal, assisted by a number of aids.

The division was headed by a brass band, and following the aids were the finest looking delegations from the wards named.

FIFTH DIVISION.

This division was composed of delegations from the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh. It was under command of Joseph F. Beckham, Marshal, with a number of aids. This was a very large and splendid body of men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

W. T. Finley was Marshal of this Division, assisted by a large staff. The First ward, Allegheny, delegation led off, gally equipped with lanterns, transparencies and banners. The Second ward followed in fine style, appearing to much greater advantage than they did during the day. The Fifth and Sixth ward, Allegheny, Clubs, a full description of which appears in our report of the day parade, came next. The torches they carried added to their appearance. McClure and Ohio townships, large delegations, and looking splendidly brought up the rear.

SEVENTH DIVISION,

Composed of the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards, Allegheny, J. W. Karns, commanding, came next, with all the fine display, music, etc., exhibited by the others.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION,

Under the command of Alex. G. Cochran, Esq., made a really elegant appearance. It was composed of those Democratic legions from the South side—the Birminghams, South and West Pittsburghs, Monongahela Borough, Temperanceville, Brownstown and other districts.

THE NINTH DIVISION

Was commanded by James F. Ritchart, and consisted of fine delegations from between the rivers. Among these we noticed the Tarentum Jackson Guards, and the Freeport Seymour and Blair Club; the former wore silver bronzed capes and caps, and the latter red. Our thanks are due to these clubs for a serenade.

THE TENTH DIVISION

Brought up the rear, and was under the marshalship of Robert Liddell. It was composed of delegations from various neighboring townships, and those from a distance, all of which made a truly fine appearance.

THE FIREMEN.

We owe an apology to the large delegations of firemen who enhanced the beauty of the affair with their presence, for not giving them the extended notice they deserve. Owing to the failure of the procession to pass over the published route, our reporters failed to obtain full notes of some portions of it, and thereby we are deprived of the information necessary to do justice to those gallant boys. We promise to make amends in the future.

DECORATIONS.

The Democratic Headquarters on Fifth avenue presented a brilliantly illuminated front, and a fine display of flags. The Post building was equipped with flags and lanterns up to its Fifth story, and calcium lights were kept almost constantly burning. At the north east corner a brilliant feature was presented in a large Democratic rooster formed of gas jets. It was the handiwork of Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, gas fitters, and reflects credit on the good taste of those gentlemen. For the calcium lights we are indebted to the Opera House Management, who have our warmest thanks.

INCIDENTS.

A fight occurred in front of the Sherman House, on St. Clair street, when Mr. Lowry, the proprietor, attempted to restore order. The combatants attacked him, and he took refuge in the bar room. The assailants continued the attack, and completely demolished the bar fixtures. About twenty dollars, in the drawer were stolen during the confusion. This was the work of some of the Radical ruffians on the sidewalk.

While the Twenty-third ward delegation were passing the corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, several bricks were thrown. One of them demolished a banner, and another struck Patrick Fay on the head, inflicting a severe contusion.

A very serious cutting affray occurred at Bepler's tavern in Allegheny Diamond. It appears that there was a large crowd of persons in the bar-room, among whom was a young man named Christian Schrag, a boarder at the house. Some high words were passed between parties standing at the bar. Schrag caught hold of a young man and urged him to keep quiet. The latter drew a knife and stabbed him four times about the face and head, and also inflicted a severe stab on the right shoulder. Charles Pfaff, bar-keepers then interfered, when he received a serious stab in the abdomen, from a knife in the hands of the same person who stabbed Schrag. Shortly after the cutting, officers Schaffer, Ekey and Wilson, of the Allegheny police, arrested a young man named Alexander Andrews, who is charged with doing the cutting. He states that he is from Ohio township, and is employed on the farm of Mr. Good. He is in the Allegheny lock-up awaiting a hearing. Dr. Hamilton, who dressed Pfaff's injuries, considers them of a serious character.

AN EXHIBITION OR RUFFIANISM.

Last evening after a number of ward delegates had passed down Fifth street, on their way to the rendezvous in Allegheny, a band of young Radical ruffians and scallawags, (a meaner variety of the human species than even the carpet baggers,) organized themselves for the sole purpose of creating a disturbance by insulting Democrats. They took possession of Fifth street, and marched up and down it, hooting and yelling like drunken idiots. They honored the *Post* building by their yells and groans, for which we thank them. If they had cheered, they might possibly have been taken for Democrats. When the head of the torchlight procession reached Smithfield street, these dastardly cowards hid themselves away behind the women and young girls that lined the side walks, and gave vent to insulting cries and groans. The Democrats bore the insults and taunts with a quiet dignity and forbearance worthy of all praise. Mistaking this, the crew got bolder and came out from among the ladies, and interfered with the procession. They struck the horses with clubs, and at last one of them tore from a wagon in which were some young girls, a banner and trampled it on the ground. Other acts of a like character were committed, but finally one of them who applied a blasphemous and obscene epithet to a young man in the procession, got a torch stick about his ears very freely. This caused a scatterment—such fellows are always cowards. A little later, and they renewed their dastardly practices, but members of the Third ward delegation passing at the time, "pitched in" quite lively, and administered a lesson to the blackguards they will not soon forget. They stampeded with characteristic cowardice to a crowd of ladies for protection. The company they got in alone saved them from a more severe chastisement.

These scamps were urged to this business by older heads. Of that we have evidence, and suspect that some of the *respectable* people who organized the mob to silence President Johnson had a hand in it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We make acknowledgements to Messrs. Reymer & Bro. for a supply of fireworks kindly furnished by them to the Post establishment. They have a large supply of campaign goods on hand, and sell them cheap.

THE CONCLUSION.

Taking it all in all, the night parade was a grand success. We think this will be admitted by reasonable men of all parties. And it passed off with but few disturbances, taking into consideration the amount of abuse heaped upon Democrats while peaceably passing through the streets. It is a matter of wonder that the rowdy element of the Radical party did not succeed in their undertaking to incite a riot. The forbearance of Democrats, in the face of the insults and outrages committed by these scoundrels, is worthy of all commendation.

GREENSBURG.

More of the Ground Swell.

Ten Thousand Democrats at Greensburg Yesterday.

Speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

Three Separate Meetings Held at the Same Time.

Speeches Made by Ex-Governor Johnson and Hon. Richard Vaux.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

GREENSBURG, October 6, 1868.

This has been a great day for the Democracy of this county. Thousands of the yeomanry of the county had been coming into the town through the forenoon, and all awaited impatiently the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh. An immense crowd assembled at the Railroad station, and when at one o'clock the train stopped and the forms of the "Young Eagle of the West," and the other distinguished gentlemen who accompanied him, were recognized, there went up such a shout as cannot be exceeded outside of the limits of old Westmoreland. After dinner the meeting was assembled on a spacious field west of the town. It was organized by the appointment of Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, late Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, as Chairman, and a number of prominent citizens of this and the surrounding counties as Vice Presidents. After a short and decisive speech Judge Lowrie introduced the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Mr. Pendleton said he was very glad to accept an invitation to visit and address the Democracy of Pennsylvania, this noble State with her fertile soil, her exhaustless mineral wealth, her innumerable manufactories, her hospitable citizens. He read in history that this great State was first founded by Wm. Penn, in conciliation and peace. She is connected with the days of the colonies, of the revolution, of the confederacy, and of the Union. To-day he had passed over the field of Braddock's defeat; not long since he stood at Valley Forge, and within the sacred precincts of Independence Hall and Carpenters Hall. He desired to know the Hon hearted Democracy of Pennsylvania

He spoke yesterday at Pittsburgh, in a county, daughter of Old Westmoreland, and here in your midst where Jackson was first nominated in Pennsylvania for the Presidency, he desired to renew his faith in the principles of that party, so strongly defended by him. The political questions which concern the American people have been reduced by them to their last analysis. The questions are: Shall the black race be placed by Federal power, over the white race in the South? Shall inactive capital be enthroned supreme over labor in the North, as well as in the South? The Republican party have, in the Chicago platform, based their claim to the confidence of the American people upon the success of their reconstruction policy. Its defenders, driven to the wall, do not agree among themselves. They differ according to the circumstances or the community in which they speak. Senator Sherman spoke not long since in Pittsburgh. He defined it to be the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which he said, was not negro suffrage, but to prevent the white man from having twice as much power in the South as in the North. Senator Morton says, the one idea is that, when the war closed, there having been no State governments in the South, Congress must recognize them upon sound and loyal principles; and that when they dug down to the solid rock they found it black. Therefore, he accepted negro suffrage as a necessity; not from choice. Senator Sumner says, the question is, "the manhood of man." Whether a black Senator from South Carolina shall sit beside a white Senator from Massachusetts. [Voice Sumner's played out!] We have in Ohio a Senator who is played out. He says that "reconstruction means that a negro is at least as fit to vote as a Dutchman or an Irishman." [A voice—"John Covode says that."] The classic language of a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, was, that "a negro was at least as good as the tail end of a wheelbarrow." Mr. Lincoln advocated a plan based upon the State Constitutions as they were before the war. Mr. Johnson's idea was, the maintenance of the State governments as they existed before the war closed. Congress at one time declared the idea to be "changing the rule of representation and civil rights to all." None of these propositions were adopted. The Radical party determined that there should be no restoration, and they adopted a policy which they call reconstruction. He heard Thaddeus Stevens, the leading spirit in this so-called reconstruction, say that with his consent the Union as it was should never be restored under the Constitution as it is. They were determined not to restore, but to reconstruct to the advantage of the Republican party. There were ten State governments—an immense power—and they determined to secure that power to themselves.

They had the confidence of the negro; they had many of them opposed the introduction of slavery in the territories; they would place his foot on the neck of the white man, and insure the negro majority in the Southern States. They passed the reconstruction acts, they abolished State Governments, they gave over ten million of people to the control of military officers. They determined to register every negro and to disfranchise white men. That when these negroes had formed constitutions, and when these constitutions were approved by Congress and when the States had ratified the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution they should be *admitted* into the Union! For eighteen months we have tried this policy; Congress has three times amended the military reconstruction act. They have had the power to, and did override the veto of the President. They deprived him of his patronage. They impeached him; and he was saved from conviction by only one vote. They took away the power from the Supreme Court.

They say they are satisfied with all this, and ask the people to endorse them—because of the success of this policy, my fellow citizens, there can be no happiness, no harmony, no peace, under such a policy. You cannot make the negro a base upon which to build up a government for white men. You cannot banish from the councils of the State all that is intelligent, all that is wise, all that is virtuous, and put in their place ignorance, superstition, and depravity, and expect quiet, and contentment. The interest of Pennsylvania is to have the South prosperous, and blooming as the rose, instead of having it a sterile desert, paying no taxes, buying no goods.

The authorized expenditures for the fiscal year June 30, 1868 to June 30, 1869 were $495,000,000. The revolution of 1789 in France, which overthrew the ancient monarchy and caused the violent death of thousand of her first citizens grew out of excessive taxation. Yet their taxation was only one hundred millions of dollars per annum. The deficiency which caused the convocation of the States General, was only thirty-five millions of dollars. The dissatisfaction of the people ended in revolution; revolution ended in an imperial throne.

Some of these gentlemen tell you the laborer pays no taxes. (Voece—John Covode says that.) I've seen and heard so much about Henry D. Foster since I came to Pennsylvania that I had forgotten John Covode was running for Congress.

The law of our being is that we shall labor. Labor has a right to expect that capital shall be active. We have a class of people whose capital is all locked up; they do not build furnaces, improve farms nor cultivate them, nor aid labor; they pay no State or county taxes. They are bondholders? You have, no doubt, some of them among you. They are good people personally. If one of them has his safe robbed, your constables must hunt up the thief. Your Sheriff must put him in your jail, your Grand Jury must indict him, your jury must convict and your Judge condemn him. He is confined in the penitentiary, yet the bondholder pays not one cent of the expenses incident to the whole praceeding. You are familiar with the bee hive. The little insect, from early spring, untiring ply their daily toil, from leaf to flower, from clover to daisy, extracting sweets for their winter sustenance. In that hive, also, you see certain portly, lazy, well-conditioned fellows, who live idly in the warm sun, while others are bringing in the products of industry. This is well enough for summer. But the frost comes, the winter wears on, and the store diminishes. If you observe you will see the little busy ones bring out these portly fellows. They sit in judgment upon them, and read the law which God has made for all his creatures. In the sweat of their face shall they eat their bread, and as they have not worked, so shall they not live.

While Mr. Pendleton was speaking, Ex-Governor Johnston and Hon. Richard Vaux addressed large crowds from other stands.

The town was filled with emblematical placards, and "Welcome to Pendleton" met the eye at every hand.

Old Westmoreland—the Star of the West—is fully aroused. The camp fires are lighted, the days of Andrew Jackson are returned. Seymour, Blair, and Foster will roll up nearly two thousand majority in this county.

After the evening meeting, Mr. Pendleton was serenaded, and in a short and feeling speech returned his thanks for the compliment.

F.

—A singular pack of cards has just been published. They are intended for kitchen use. The mistress calls up the cook and presents her with one, from which she learns what is required for dinner and how to cook it.

VARIETIES.

—Oblong and three cornered envelopes are again coming into style.

—A thorough canvass of the population of India, which is estimated at one hundred and fifty millions, will be taken in 1871.

—The chandelier at a Paris theatre lately fell upon the orchestra and spectators, and injured some quite severely.

—An individual in Buffalo publishes a card to the effect that the wages received by his young son for marching in political processions supplies the family with butter.

—It is stated that the rice crop of Cape Fear, N. C., is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels. It would have been much greater but for the bad stand in the earlier season and the want of discipline in labor.

—"Justices' justice" is again exciting attention in England. A young girl is now serving out a sentence of twenty-one days' hard labor in Colchester Jail for plucking a sprig of lavender from an open garden on a public road.

—The Postmaster-General has ordered that from the first day of January next the registration fee on all letters registered in and addressed to any part of the United States, shall be fifteen instead of twenty cents, the same to be in all cases fully prepaid in postage stamps, affixed to the letter, and canceled. The present rate will continue until New Years' day.

—Madame Ella Eugene, who rode through the streets on top of a cage, "escorted by a Mexican lion," was attacked by the aforesaid lion while in procession at Galipolis, Ohio, terribly lacerated, and with difficulty saved from instant death.

—The execution of Wm. Banks, the negro murderer, did not take place at St. Louis on Thursday, according to arrangement. Just as the prisoner was being led to the scaffold, a telegram was read from Governor Fletcher respiting the prisonor for thirty days.

—A pisciculturist in Nashua, N. H., has in his artificial pond at least five hundred trout, which will weigh from one-half to two and a half pounds each. Of ten thousand eggs deposited last March, only one thousand failed to batch.

—In Lancaster county political honors are said to descend by bequest. O. J. Dickey, Republican candidate for Congress, is an executor of Thaddeus Stevens' will, whilst H. B. Swarr, his Democratic competitor, is an executor of the will of ex-President Buchanan.

—It gives one an idea of the extent to which billiard playing is carried in this country, to read that a single billiard table manufactory in New York employs more than four hundred men, and that it had on hand at one time three hundred in course of construction.

—Additional intelligence from the scenes of the late earthquake is received. In Quito the stench arising from the unburied bodies is horrible. Some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive, one poor fellow among them having been entombed for six days along side of his wife's corpse.

—"A vote in Newburg jail resulted: Seymour, 39; Grant, none." This is going the Radical rounds. We have no objection to give it, as it shows how the Radical governors are pardoning all the Radical criminals prior to election, and also proves that there are absolutely better men in Newburg Jail than out of it.—*World.*

—The hop crop of Wisconsin, it is reported, will prove to be a failure this year, the advices from the hop districts being very discouraging. Much damage has been done by insects within the past few days. Many yards have been utterly ruined thereby. It is now thought that not over 15,000 bales of hops will be shipped from that State.

—Among the deaths of men connected with the Press at one time or another, for a greater or less period, we notice that of Abner Greenleaf, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., father of Albert Greenleaf, Esq. The former reached the advanced age of eighty-four, and preserved his faculties in a most remarkable manner down to a late date.

—Allie Lee, the other day, went before Judge Primm, of the Criminal court at St. Louis, and renouncing his allegiance to the Emperor of China and all the mandarins and bashaws of ten or twelve tails, was made a citizen of the United States. This being the first Chinaman ever naturalized there, some curiosity was felt to know how he would vote. He said he would "votee foree Seymouree and Blairee."

—Another startling robbery took place in New York on Monday. A gentleman named D'Artois was in the third interior room on the second floor of No. 49 Wall street, having at his side on a table a bag containing $1,300 in specie. A young man entered the room, reached around Mr. D'Artois, seized the bag, ran through the outer offices, crowded with the clerks, down the stairs, and disappeared in the crowded street with his plunder.

—An advertiser in an English paper offer, the following to clergymen: 1, a good sound discourse, safe and moderate, 5s. 0d; 2, high and dry, 6s. 9d.; 3, high, 7s. 3d.; 4, extreme ditto, with Roman bouquet, 8s. 0d.; 5, gushing ditto, very delicate, suitable for ladies, 8s. 6d.; 6, full bodied after-dinner sermon, an excellent digestive, 6s. 0d.; 7, deep, thoughtful sermon, with broad church flavor, 6s. 6d.; 8, ditto, very broad, 7s. 0d.; 9, old fashioned, evangelical, suitable for family reading, 4s. 9d.

—We are in a position to state that since her sojourn in Switzerland the Queen has greatly improved in health. The ontoward symptoms, which cost her Majesty and her subjects so much uneasiness, have yielded to the fresh mountain air and the change of scene in the most romantic of European countries. The benefit, indeed, has been so marked that the nation may look forward hopefully to her Majesty's resuming (at least partially) those public duties from which she has been so long and so unhappily estranged.—*London Lancet.*

—During the last few years a Spaniard is said to have realized a handsome fortune in the city of Mequinez, Morocco, by making delicious meat patties, large quantities of which were sent to all parts. Something having occurred to excite the suspicions of the police, they made a descent upon his bakery and found the body of a woman cut up in real butcher style, and in the cellar they discovered a large quantity of skulls. The Sultan sentenced him to be dragged through the streets and then cut to pieces while alive.

—The fires in the woods of Oregon are described as producing the most terrific scenes. At Yakina Bay, ashes and cinders fill the air, which at noonday is as black as midnight. Children were lost at a short distance from their homes, and their mothers were wandering around in search of their infants. In the Wallamet Valley, the sun in the morning and evening was of a murky red, changing as the day advanced to crimson and violet. The stage drivers could not distinguish the road beneath the wheels of the coaches, nor could the pilots on the steamboats see the opposite banks of the river.

GREELEY'S CONVERTS.

It has always been a favorite game with HORACE GREELEY to parade the names of new converts to his party. No matter how long ago their conversion he gets many of them up fresh every year. Sometimes he puts out new names and then, as he is not over scrupulous about realities, he is liable to "catch Tartars," as he did in the case of Mr. LAUER, of Reading, and his one hundred and twenty-four friends and employees. The following spirited letter from Mr. LAUER puts the matter right, and shows why MR. GREELEY did not and cannot capture him:

READING, PA., Friday, Sept. 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: My attention has just been called to the following statement in your paper of yesterday:

"The Hon. Fred. Lauer, of Reading, Pa., and one hundred and twenty-four of his friends and employees, all stout Democrats, have come out for Grant and Colfax."

To those who know me personally it is not necessary to say that it is false and without shadow of truth; but to my friends and countrymen everywhere, especially those of German extraction, I wish to brand it as not only false, but, I believe, malicious.

Born in the "Fatherland" but coming here in early youth, having grown to man's estate, and, indeed, well nigh to old age, under the benign influence and protection of the Constitution of the United States, as expounded and administered by Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and other Democratic worthies, it would be strange, indeed, if at this hour I should desert their teachings and principles. On the contrary, the events of the last eight years have demonstrated that, unless they are adhered to this government must perish. Debt, taxation, extravagance and corruption are entailing untold misery upon labor, and unless this Union is restored upon the basis of true equality of all the States under the Constitution, the future is without hope.

I supported the Government with purse and heart in the struggle with armed rebellion, and I now support the Constitution against a rebellion no less treasonable because it is secret and cowardly. If open rebellion had triumphed, there would have been chaos; if secret rebellion now triumphs, there will be despotism. Already, it has been inaugurated in ten States of the Union, and it only needs indorsement at the polls to be extended like the pall of death over the other twenty-seven. I was against rebels South, and I am and ever will be against them North and South. So, too, are those in my employ, of whom mention is made, and many others, thank God of my friends and neighbors, who have hitherto been humbugged and deceived.

You will greatly oblige me by publishing this, my answer to your article.

FREDERICK LAUER, Brewer.

A TRIBUTE TO PENDLETON.

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, a Republican paper, pays the following deserved compliment to the eloquent PENDLETON. It says:

The fine display which the Democracy of Allegheny county are making to-day, is not only designed as an indication of the numerical strength of the party, but also as a tribute of personal respect to Hon. George H. Pendleton.

Wherever that gentleman has gone, he has won golden opinions. His uniform courtesy, fairness and manliness have commanded respect even from political opponents. The American people may occasionally wink at the fortune of successful demagogues, but in the long run they give their esteem to the men who have the self-respect to be and appear gentlemen on all occasions. A high testimony in favor of Mr. Pendleton's deportment and conduct as a political orator is furnished by the correspondents of Republican newspapers, who, in different parts of the country, have had occasion to report his speeches. They invariably confess the agreeable impressions which they are compelled to entertain of the man, however, widely they dissent from his political opinions. They do homage to the graces of his style, the constant affability of his demeanor and the candor of his statements. And they regret that such a man should be squandering his eminent abilities in what they conceive to be the wrong cause. If the Democrats must pour out in such numbers along the public avenues and make so joyous a display of bunting, we are glad that the orator of the occasion is one to whom fitting honors can be paid without a blush. We do not follow under his flag in the present campaign, but we give him cordial greeting to the hospitalities and the best personal wishes of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

1814 and 1868.

The Radical Fortieth Congress, at its second session, appropriated among other little tems to meet "deficiencies" from the previous year, the sum of *twelve millions ten thousand dollars* for "sundries" in the War Department. This was by way of covering deficiencies, mind you, in the service of a department which already, in the year of peace 1866-7, had received from regular appropriations, $95,224,415,63, and from th sales of "abandoned property, quartermaster's stores," &c., &c., $22,476,564 53, maing a total of $117,700,980,16; which, with the neat little "deficiency" item of $12,000,000 above mentioned, gives us for a year's demand, of the "War Department" in a time of peace, in round numbers, $129,000,000. The whole appropriation made for the War Department, under a Democratic administration during the war with Great Britain, for the year 1814 having been a trifle over *twelve millions of dollars*, or just the sum thrown in by Congress in 1868 as a sop for "sundries." Whereby we perceive that a Radical Congress contrives to spend upon the War Department, in twelve months of peace, more than *ten times the amount* which a Democratic administration required to carry on for twelve months a great national war against the most powerful empire of modern times!—*World.*

The "Grecian Bend"—How it Works.

The New York *Times* observes that the newspaper attacks on the "Grecian bend" are resulting just as we foretold when they were begun, that is to say:

"It is steadily though slowly spreading, and it is impossible to walk down Broadway on a fine afternoon without seeing quite a number of elegant illustrations of it. Even the urchins who stand on the corners selling photographic and pictorial caricatures of it are of no account. The ladies smile at the caricatures, and then determine to adopt the bend. We hope the newspapers, photographers, engravers and comic song writers will now see the propriety of letting it alone unless they desire it become universal. By the way, some of these parties seem to be unaware of the visible, palpable, tangible and essential fact that the "Grecian bend" is a matter of dress, not of posture."

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
FRANK P. BLAIR,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WELLINGTON H. ENT.

CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT,
ANDREW BURTT
(Independent Citizens' Candidate.)
CONGRESS—XXIIIrd DISTRICT,
LEWIS Z. MITCHELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—ALEX. W. FOSTER.
ASSEMBLY—JOHN ROGERS, CHAS. P. WHISTON, JOSEPH D. LYNCH, E. A. FKETHY, B. A. MCGINTY, W. W. ALEXANDER.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DAVID D. BRUCE.
ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY—JOHN COYLE.
COUNTY CONTROLLER—C. W. EYSTER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JAS. M'CLEARY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—SIGISMUND LOEW.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—BARNES FORD.

CITY TICKET:

MAYOR—JAMES BLACKMORE.
CONTROLLER—THOMAS W. WRIGHT.
TREASURER—WILLIAM F. M'BRIDE.

NOW FOR A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

We embrace this, the last opportunity of reaching our friends in the country, prior to the October election on Tuesday next. We have had an active campaign, and now let us do the voting. The country expects every Democrat to do his duty. Be at the polls promptly and cease not your efforts in the good cause—the cause of right, of justice and of constitutional liberty—until the last vote is in.

You will be met by the army of office holders, servants of the people who are trying to become masters. They will hardly dare to be overbearing now, though they are desperate, prompted with visions of a November defeat. Treat them courteously. They are fighting for bread and butter—fighting for easy places and good pay at your expense. Do not judge them hashly, BUT VOTE THEM DOWN! VOTE FOR A CHANGE.

You will also be met by the army of greedy bondholders and their paid satellites. Treat them courteously also. They are fighting for gold interest and big dividend to be paid out of your earnings; *they are fighting for you to pay their taxes another four years!* It is human nature, with them, to get all they can. Don't blame them over much for taking all the present laws allow, but VOTE DOWN your servants in Congress who have helped to place upon your backs this bondage of debt and taxation, a bondage so onerous that no set of black men which the world ever saw could carry it for a single year. VOTE THEM DOWN. VOTE FOR REFORM.

Let business men also remember that the unnecessarily heavy burdens of the Government, and their unequal distribution are sapping the very sources of trade and productive industry. It is true to-day, as a general statement with only now and then an individual exception, that banking and bond owning are the only kind of business that are paying profits; and these are paying at a rate that is rapidly eating up all the rest. The bondholder without risk or effort enjoys annual profits equal to sixteen per cent. and the banks do even better. At this rate how long will it take for them to eat you all up? Meet them then on the issues they have raised, and vote that they shall bear their proportion of the burdens, which, as now distributed are killing enterprise and labor; and instead of inaugurating a return of prosperity are absolutely blighting the fairest land the sun ever shown on with industrial and commercial sterility.

Why not demand a change then? You must do it or go to the wall. There is, there can be in the very nature of things, no other alternative. Therefore, let workingmen and business men now unite and with a voice that *will* be heard, and that *cannot* be disregarded, demand a change, demand reform. If you fail to do it, blame only yourselves, for the disastrous consequences sure to come.

WHO PAY THE TAXES—AN APPEAL TO THE CANDID.

It is denied by many, that the national revenues are paid by labor. And yet it is so, as a glance at the operation of the tax system will show. Every citizen, when taxed, increases the price of whatsoever he has to sell, so as to cover the amount he pays in taxes. This causes the high prices of all the necessaries of life; of rents, of store-goods, of breadstuffs, of provisions, of utensils, of furniture, of clothing, of interest, &c.; and by this process all persons of means practically escape taxation; for were it not so, the collection of the public revenues would trench on the reserved capital of the country.

Thus it is with citizens possesssng property. But the great body of the people, who are depending upon their labor for subsistence, have nothing but their labor to sell, and that does not rise in price equal to the rise in the price of commodities, rents, &c.; and hence the public revenues are extracted from the comforts and conveniences of the laboring masses, until they are collected in amounts so large as to take a part of the reserved capital. It is thus apparent, that nothing so oppresses labor as taxation, and that there is no evil that so hinders public prosperity which is entirely dependent upon the prosperity of the toiling millions, as a permanent national debt with its perpetual demand upon unrequited labor. Heavy taxation blights the free spirit of working men, and renders their situation little better than that of abject serfdom.

We take the annexed table from the *World*. It is apposite to this subject, and it shows what some articles of every day consumption cost before the Radicals came into power, and what they cost now. The increased prices of all farm products, butter, breadstuffs, vegetables, provisions, &c., &c., though they may not be specifically taxed, are occasioned by the general taxation, for the reasons before given:

	Old Prices.	Taxes.	Present Prices
Matches, per gross	24	$1,44	$1,63
Tea per lb	33	87	1,20
Coffee per lb	15	15	30
Molasses, per gallon	20	40	60
Sugar, per lb	7	9	16
Salt, per bushel	33	42	85
Tobacco, per lb	20	60	87
Soap, per lb	5	7	12
Pepper, per lb	26	26	50
Cloves, per lb	30	20	50
Ginger, per lb	8	32	40
Cassia per lb	30	70	1,00
Pimento, per lb	25	25	50
Nutmegs, per lb	50	40	1,00
Starch, per lb	10	5	15
Raisins, per lb	10	12	22
Cream, tartar	20	45	65
Figs, per lb	10	20	30
Oranges, per box	$2 00	$6,00	8 00
Lemons, per box	2,00	6,00	8,00
Rice, per lb	5	7	12
Candles, per lb	12	8	20
Nails, per lb	4	2	6
Cordage, per lb	10	12	22
Alcohol, per gallon	1,00	3,00	4,00

The *World* also annexes a list of a few articles which the taxes have increased n price from fifty to five hundred per cent., as follows:

Boots, shoes, &c	100 per cent.
Drugs and medicines	300 per cent.
Naval stores	200 per cent.
Paints and oils	200 per cent.
Dry goods	50 per cent.
Books and stationery	100 per cent.
Clothing	100 per cent.
Furniture	100 per cent.
Iron and steel	100 per cent.
Lumber	50 per cent.
Crockery	100 per cent.
Liquors	500 per cent.
Cigars	300 per cent.

Workingmen! adds the *World*, these exorbitant taxes and prices are drawn from your pockets to support Radicalism, the Freedmen's Bureau, and a vast standing army in time of peace. To submit to a continuance of these things is to submit to be swindled for the benefit of party whose extravagance is only equaled by its corruption.

IS IT THE DUTY of the *political* editor of the *Gazette* in this campaign, to distort facts and utter the boldest misrepresentations in the interest of Radicalism? He shows a rare capacity for the business. As an instance, in speaking of the Wylie street disturbance, on Tuesday night, yesterday's *Gazette* says, editorially, of Mayor BLACKMORE:

"The Mayor *can*, but apparently *will not* protect Union men in the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of their public rights."

Now let us see what the city editor of the *Gazette* says in his local column, about this same disturbance on Wylie street:

"Word was also sent to Mayor Blackmore of the intended assault, and he immediately *responded in person*, supported by a squad of the police. *His presence* and counsel, with the police to support, contributed severely *to prevent* the intended outbreak."

Whether the city editor lied to do justice to a political opponent, or the political editor lied to injure a political opponent, is a question in moral ethics we submit to the good sense of the public. —And that's about all that need be said about it.

SEND FOR YOUR TICKETS.

Those of our friends in Allegheny county who have not yet received their election tickets should send at once to the rooms of the County Committee, No. 104 Fifth street.

NO VOTER should forget that if he votes the Radical ticket, he votes to establish a co-equal political partnership with the negroes for the purpose of running the United States Government in the future.

THE RULING PASSION.

In their death struggles, as the elections draw near, the Radical journals kick the harder. For instance, the Chicago *Republican* thus "explains" the equal taxation plank of the Democratic platform:

The widow, whose labor supports herself and a family of fatherless little ones, would be compelled to pay taxes every year, according to value, upon her cooking-stove, her fuel, her wash tub, her knives and forks, and cups and saucers, and even the very garments upon her own and her children's backs. Not only that, every article of household furnishings, including every mouthful of food, purchased by her hard earnings, would have an increased price, added by the Democratic plan of "equal taxation."

Now the man that penned the above must either be ignorant of the subject he talks of, or else he is a mean pettifogger. He conceals the fact that the same widow, he speaks of, when she buys a cooking-stove, wash-tub, cups, etc., pays a heavy tax on the article, which goes towards the payment of gold to bondholders, who are not taxed; and she also receives for a day's washing, her pay in greenbacks. So it is with the farmer, and all who do not own bonds. Is there any justice in this? The Democratic party says that bondholders should be made to pay their just share of taxes, and when this is accomplished the "widow" can purchase her wash tub, fuel and garments at much lower figures than she is now compelled to pay in order that the privileged class may bepaid in gold.

THE *Gazette* in speaking of the recen Democratic procession uses the following insulting language in regard to Catholics:

Those divisions of the processions in which the Catholic element predominated were infamously conspicions beyond all the rest in thus displaying brutality. It seemed as if nothing was too low, or vulgar, or malignant for them to throw into the faces of the community as indicative of their sentiments and purposes towards the black race. Yet these people marvel at the disgust and contempt, mingled with pity and shame, which their conduct inspires among all classes of the American people who, by virtue of better mental and moral training have risen to juster views of life and the co-relations existing between all the members of the human family!

The late Republican procession did not exhibit any evidence of better mental or moral training, on the contrary, for obscenity, drunkenness and bad conduct generally, it was without a parallel. This gratuitous fling at Catholics is but the out-crop of a settled bigotry against the religion, and because the majority of the members holding that faith vote the Democratic ticket.

That the laboring man should feel alarmed about his position in the future, should not excite astonishment. The Republican party threatens his rights, and touches him nearly when it foists the negro into his place in the field of labor, at lower wages. It insults him when it places the negro on a political and social equality, and now denounces a large portion of workingmen because of their religion.

WE wish sincerely, it our words would be heeded, that no more torchlight processions by either party would take place before Tuesday next. There seems to be bad blood engendered which may give a great deal of trouble within the next few days. We deny in the most emphatic terms the charges made in the Republican papers that Democrats alone have commenced these disturbances or are alone responsible. We have been eye-witness to wanton and malicious outrage upon our processions. We cannot and will not excuse the conduct o blackguards who may call themselves Democrats, any more than if they were Republicans.

But we protest against the use made by Republican papers of every outrage; they seem to want to provoke a riot by appealing to the passions of their readers instead of endeavoring to quiet them. We hope the Mayor will be enabled to swear in a sufficient police to maintain order, and that the officers of the respective organizations will take immediate steps to preserve the peace. It will be too late when lives are sacrificed to restore order. The canvass has practically ended, and there is no necessity for any more out door meetings. Let us have peace.

THE Radicals say that SEYEMUR'S opposition to the draft caused the riots in New York. Did the Radical Legislature of New York endorse those riots? It emphatically endorsed the action of Governor SEYMOUR. The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote; and if SEYMOUR'S "opposition to the draft" caused the riots in New York, he has the satisfaction of knowing that all parties indorsed that opposition:

Resolved That the thanks of this House be and are hereby tendered to his Excellency, Governor Seymour, for calling the attention of the general government at Washington to the errors in the apportionment of the quota of this State, under the Enrollment act of the 3d of March, 1863, and for his prompt and efficient efforts in procuring a correction of the same.

NO VOTER should forget that if he votes the Radical ticket, he votes to compel by military power, the political equality of the whites and blacks in the Government of the United States.

THE *Gazette* on one page says General MCCLELLAN is for GRANT, on another it prints his letter in which he says he is not.

DEAWARE.

The result of the election held on Tuesday last in Delaware will fill every Democratic heart with joy. In the City of Wilmington the Radical majority was only 22; in September it was 314; *showing in less than a month a Democratic gain of 292 votes!* Our readers will remember the noise the Radicals made in September, and how they assured the people that the vote in Wilmington was an indication of GRANT'S popularity. What will they say now? On Monday last Connecticut showed her unyielding devotion to the Democratic cause by increasing her majority by thousands, and next day "little Delaware" came nobly up to the mark, and showed her hearty disapprobation of the corruptions and infamies of Radicalism. Now, Pennsylvania, it is your turn! On Tuesday next you will prove your fealty to the Union and Constitution by an overwhelming majority for the Democratic ticket. Democrats! Union men! Be of good cheer! The day of your redemption draweth nigh!

THE TARIFF.

The Radical press, of this city, have no apology to make for the gross betrayal by their party, of the interests of the people of this State and county, in the matter of a protective tariff. Not so, General MOOREHEAD. That trimmer is nothing if not cunning—and he, we are told, is endeavoring, in a blundering bloviating sort of a way, to get his party and himself out of the unpleasant dilemma they are in about this matter.

The General will have to try again—bvt the more he tries, the more he won't succeed. By the most shameful, false pretenses these Radicals have induced a great many workmen and manufacturers to follow the banner of the Destructives. Were they not a little alarmed at the great Democratic procession of Monday? Did they not fear, as they noted the spirit and enthusiasm of the Democrats before and during that glorious demonstration, that they were in danger of losing some of the strength they had attained among the workers by reaking their promise on this subject? The Radical organs must speak out—they had better be guided by the example of the wily MOORHEAD, who winces and blows like a whale calf. He acquits himself of all blame as far as he can, and promises it will all be right next session. Of the value of these hollow promises the people know something by this time. They cannot and will not rely upon them. The Radical majority in Congress can always be brought up in solid phalanx when whitemen's rights are to be voted away and given into the hands of the barbarous blacks. When Impeachment farces are to be enacted, and the Executive prevented from carrying out the law, they come up steady and strong. Why, then, have they suffered the Tariff to be sacrificed? That more protection is needed for Pittsburg, the toil and expense our manufacturers have incurred to procure it clearly proves. Why, then, did General MOOREHAD and TOM WILLIAMS and BEN BUTLER and their precious crew in Congress let the prayers of Pittsburg pass unanswered? The people demand the reason!

THE black and tan sheets have much to say about the spelling on some of the banners lately carried in the Democratic procession. It may be all true, as many of those who turned out, of the working classes, had to paint their own banners. They had not a fifty-thousand dollar fund to draw, to enable them to employ professional painters. If the deportment of the Republicans, on the occasion of their meeting, had been as correct as the spelling on their banners, it would have been better for them.

THE Troy *Press* has this item as illustrative of the Radical system of taxation with which the country is blest, and which the leaders of that party are seeking to perpetuate:

"A gentleman not far from this city owns a little land and two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in government bonds. A neighbor of his owns a farm worth eight thousand dollars and has no other property to speak of. Last year a new school house was built in the town where they reside. The man who was worth only eight thousand was taxed four times as much as the bondholder was."

NO VOTER should forget that if he votes the Radical ticket, he votes to change the white basis of the United States Government to the mongrel basis of Mexico.

HOW ABOUT PENNSYLVANIA.

As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union. Such has been the case in many Presidential elections, and the probability is that it will be so again if the votes of the real people all over the Union, are fairly allowed. And the geographical position, the population, as well as the agricultural, mineral and commercial importance of Pennsylvania, eminently entitle her to the proud rank of the Keystone State of the Union, without which, of course, the Federal arch could not for an instant stand. The Democracy have controlled this sturdy old State during a large portion of its existence; bu of late years, cunning politicians by various contrivances, not at all reputable, have so manipulated and gerrymandered the districts, as to retain a majority in the congressional representation, and in the Legislature. In the late gubernatorial contest, through the influence of the war feeling, these same crafty managers elected their Governor, GEARY—once a democrat, and who courted the Democratic nomination, but failing in that ran on the Radical ticket; a good enough Radical, blindly obedient to the power that put him where he is. And he is probably as *harmless* a man, (especially as he and General GRANT were fellow warriors—though he was a little ahead of the General in scaring STONEWALL JACKSON, as could well have been picked out, if he had been selected from the whole Union. But he is not in the field now.

Pennsylvania is called upon to speak now of larger matters; of things affecting the solid and permanent interests of the American Union, and her voice, as of old, will be potential. We believe it, and are not afraid to proclaim, that if at the October election, the voice of Pennsylvania is heard in distinct rebuke of those reckless Radicals in Congress, it will be the means of redeeming our country from the terrible misrule of Radicalism. One thing is certain, the bitterness of the war feeling that existed in 1864, and even as late as 1866, has greatly worn off, and the changes that are taking place, are, in the main, in favor of the Democracy. The great questi ons befor the people—Constitutional law—one currency for all—greenbacks for bonds—reduced army and navy—reduced taxation—and the rule of the white-man, in preference to a mongrel, or negroized government, cannot be mistaken. All we have to do is to get these things fairly and thoroughly before the people, and the question "How about Pennsylvania," will be answered. Pennsylvania is, as of old, Democratic.

WHAT FREEMEN DESERVE.

Where men make their own form of government, they deserve precisely such government as they make for themselves. If they make a good government, it is well; if they have a bad government, the evil lies at their own door. It is common enough to charge all bad goverument in the United States, including the present wretched usurpation which has grown up since the war, upon the members of Congress; that is correct, as far as it goes; but it does not go to the cause of the disease. The cause will be found in the people who elect such men to Congress. They are either themselves corrupted, or deceived, or they would not send such selfish charlatans to represent and to make laws for them, and to rule over them.

It is true, that members of Congress, flushed with an unusual party majority, mostly factitious, have proceeded far beyond any authority ever given, or ever intended to be given to them by the people; nevertheless, the people are themselves much to blame in having voted such unscrupulous demagogues into office. Men's characters are not made in a day, and if the people would attend as they ought, to their own interests, they would cure the evil by declining to vote for any but honest men. There is not, and there never will be, any remedy for the present wretched government, unless the people rouse themselves at once, and look carefully into the characters of the men they vote for. If they will not do this, they deserve any bad government which unfaithful representatives may impose upon them.

Unless they select honest men, of what avail is the Constitution? We have seen how it has been trodden under foot by those whose duty it was to maintain it in its integrity. If GRANT is elected we shall have the same sad desecration of popular rights and the forms of free government perpetrated. If SEYMOUR is elected the people may have a hope of reinstating themselves in the control of the government.

NO VOTER should forget that if he votes the Radical ticket, he votes to make accessible alike to whites and blacks the Presidency and the Halls of Congress.

[For the Post.]

The Procession.

The *Gazette* thinks the soldier part of the late Democratic procession was sadly deficient in wooden arms and legs! What a pity it did not have Sweitzer along, then it would have had more wood than either arms or legs. (The reader will please form his own conclusions.) The *Gazette* also says there was a great lack of military discipline. Well, if any men could discover this it would be the *Gazette* boys—every one of which is a veteran. TRY AGAIN.

CONNECTICUT.

Good News—Result of the Town Elections in Connecticut Yesterday—Five Thousand Democratic Majority Three Thousand Gain Over Last Spring—A Hint for Pennsylvania, &c, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 5.—The town elections to day throughout the State, with few exceptions, show Democratic gains on the vote of last spring. New Haven gives a handsome Democratic gain in proportion to the vote polled. Hartford gives nearly 400 gain on last spring's vote. Barkhamstead, the hot-bed of Radicalism, goes Democratic for the first time. In Norwich the Democracy made no effort except in the Third ward, where an animated contest was maintained, and the ward goes Democratic by 41 majority. The general results are more than satisfactory to the Democracy, and indicate that the State will cast her electoral vote for Seymour and Blair by an increased vote over English's majority of last spring. The Jackson club are parading the streets with torch light procession over the result.

HARTFORD, October 5.—Hartford, 730 Democratic majority—last fell, 328. Waterbury, 250 Democratic majority—large gain. Barkhampstead, a gain of 50, Clinton, 250 Democratic majority. Democrats gain largely in every direction.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 4.—Litchfield, 104; gain, 40. Bristol, 120; gain, 65. Milford, 180; gain, 100. All Democratic.

FAIRFIELD, October 5.—This old Republican town gives "109 Democratic majority." Republican since the party was born; it gave 187 Republican majority in 1865, and 35 Republican majority in 1867; 25 Democratic in spring 1868, and in the fall of 1868 109 Democratic. "Let us heve peace."

NEW HAVEN, October 5.—Returns from town elections held to-day show a very small vote. Democrats carry all large cities and gain several towns.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 5.—Majority in Hartford near 800, a gain on last fall of over 400. New Haven gives 1,000, which is more than last fall, and all they wanted now. They will give 2,500 in November. In towns from every county the Democrats gain largely, and returns show that Connecticut is Democratic on the general ticket 5,000 majority, a gain of 3,200 from last April.

HARTFORD, October 5.—The Democrats carry the following towns: Nilford, 80 majority; Litchfield, 104; Bristol, 120; Barkhamstead, 21; Waterbury, 250; Andover, 25; South Windsor, 50; Windsor Locks, 55; Glastenbury 60; also, Trumbull, Rocky Hill, Stafford, Derby and Hartford, 750. The Republicans carry West Hartford, 1 majority; Killinby, East Hartford, Wethersfield, Meriden, Madison and Seymour. The Democrats gain in every direction on last spring's vote, except in New Haven, where they gain about one thousand, which is more than last fall, and made no effort to get more. The returns show that the Democrats have a larger majority in the State than last spring.

FALLS VILLAGE, CONN., October 5.—Salsbury, 100 Democratic majority; Norwalk, 15; Cornwall, 55 Democratic majority; Canaan, 81 Democratic majority.

STAMFORD, October 5.—The Republicans in this town are crowing loudly. Not three Democrats have changed, but foolishly supposed voting useless in a local election in a town always Republican. Even the sick Republicans were brought in chairs and in the arms of men. The following figures speak for themselves: Republican last spring, 696; Republican to-day, 675. Democratic last spring, 673; Democratic to-day, 543.

Victory.

Old Connecticut is right side up! According to a report sent us by the Associated Press, at the town elections held yesterday the Democracy carried the State by 5,000 majority! This is 3,000 better than last spring, when we doubled our majority of the year before.

Our own special dispatches, which are very full, hardly justify the hope of so large a majority as the report to which the Associated Press gives currency; but it is certain that we gain everywhere with the exception of Stamford and one or two other small places where our friends were caught napping. So hurrah for Connecticut! At her present rate of progress she will be the banner State of the Democracy. Old Kentucky must look out for her laurels.

Now for Pennsylvania. If our friends there do but half as well, Horatio Seymour is certain to be the next President of the United States. "What answer?"—*World.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The Democracy Will Carry the City—The Naturalization Business.

By a private dispatch from Philadelphia last night we learn that Chief Justice Thompson will denounce Justice Read's opinion on naturalization papers to-day (Thursday.)

Forney's Press concedes that the Democracy will sweep the city on Tuesday next. The Democrats are in high spirits.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.]

PARIS, October 7.—A report from Spain ys the Carlists are agitating the Basque ovinces and Arragon, and that some of e Junta have issued protests against the premacy of Marshal Serrano.

Advices from Rio Janeiro mention the ru- or that President Lopez has been defeated the allies and obliged to retire from his sition at San Fernando.

LONDON, October 7.—Advices from China ate that the Emperor has opened the port Chifou, on the Gulf of Pechele to foreign ade.

LONDON, October 7.—The Csarowitch akes at New Market yesterday were won Ceil, distance, 2½ miles; time, 4:12. The dford stakes were won to-day by Typhoon; e Select stakes by Typhoon; the Beaufort akes by colt of Thormandy; the Middle ark plate by colt by Beau's mare, and the indsor stakes by Massaniels.

LONDON, October 7.—It is said that the ommittee appointed by the House of Com- ons on the subject of the land laws in Ire- nd, will report to the next session at an rly day, and that the Ministers will bring a bill to adjust the question as soon as ssible.

An explosion occurred to day at Barnes- lle, in a building used for the manufac- re of fireworks. The building was utterly estroyed. Five dead bodies were taken om the ruins, and seven persons were adly injured.

MADRID, October 7.—The provisional gov- rnment has been organized.

Serrano and Prim have been made honor- ry Presidents, and Aguirre acting President, lbero and Vigo Armago Vice Presidents, nd Figuerdon, Minister of Finance.

It is said Mon, formerly of Brovo's cabi- et, has given his adherence to the provi- ional Junta.

Sogosta, Rivero, Losensa and Ayate have oined the ministry.

PESTH, October 7.—The embassadors of he various foreign powers, resident at Vien- a, and Mr. Bancroft, American representa- ive at Berlin, have united in an address to Mr. Moeke, which will be presented on the ccasion of his banquet.

LONDON, October 7—Evening.—Consols 94½ or money; 94⅝ for account. Five-twenties 4. Erie 32. Illinois Central 96½.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—Bonds quiet and teady at 76⅝.

PARIS, October 7.—Bourse firmer, rentes 69 rancs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL October 7.—Cotton easier; sales f 10,000 bales middling uplands at 10⅜@10⅝; Orleans 11@11⅛. Some business in cotton to arrive at 10¼ for uplands. Breadstuffs un- hanged, except corn, which is 3d higher; uoted at 38s 9d. Provisions unchanged. Lard irmer, but not quotably higher; quoted at 71s. Bacon 57s. Tallow 47s 9d. Naval stores firm. Petroleum, refined, 1s 7d.

LONDON, October 7—Evening.—Sugar, 25s 9d, to arrive. Petroleum, 1s 5½d for refined, and 1s 3d for spirits.

HAVRE, October 7.—Cotton dull and easier; ires ordinaire, 138 francs.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Petroleum firm at 50 rancs.

LONDON, October 7.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York, and not City of Bal- timore, arrived yesterday.

LONDON, October 7—Advices from Foo Chow report the tea market dull and drooping. Total export of new crop 96,000,000 pounds.

WASHINGTON.

Advices From Texas—Pursuit and Rout of a Band of Predatory Indians —Losses Among the Pursuers—In- ternal Revenue Operations—Diplo- matic Relations With Spain.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Brevet Major General Merrick, commanding at Fort Davis, Texas, under date of September 15th, reports that Lieutenant Arsack, of the Ninth cavalry, who was sent from Ft. Davis with a detachment of sixty men from companies C, F and K, of his regiment, and a volun- teer party of Mexicans, to recapture the stock recently stolen by the Indians, from a train near Fort Stockton.

They overtook the Indians (Apaches) some two hundred strong, about eighty miles east of Fort Davis, attacked them, and killed in a running fight, extending over five miles, between twenty and thirty of them, wounded as many more and took from them all their stock, over two hundred head of mules and horses, besides some few cattle; also, the entire camp, including their winter store of meats, berries, &c., and recaptured two American boys who had been in captivity some four or five years. The loss of Lieut. Cusack's command was two soldiers severely though not dangerously wounded, and two horses.

The Spanish Minister is still, and will con- tinue to be recognized until the Spanish Government itself shall otherwise determine.

Col. S. S. Merrit, special Indian Agent, arrived from Choctaw and Chickasaw na- tions, occupying eight days in coming from Fort Gibson, whither he went by direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the pur- pose of recompensing those Indians for property destroyed by the rebellion and ap- propriated by Congress in July last, out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw funds.

Col. S[illegible]oot had an interview to-day with Secretary Browning and acting Commis- sioner Mix on the subject of his mission.

The Treasury's own increase of coin since the first of September is nearly nine and a quarter millions of dollars independent of of the payment of the interest on the ten- forties and sales of coin by Mr. Van Dyck, amounting to about two and one-third mil- lions.

PENDLETON AT ELYRIA.

Immense Demonstration—The De- mocracy Jubilant.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

ELYRIA, Ohio, October 7, 1868.

One of the largest meetings ever held in Loraine county, where Oberlin is situated, was held this afternoon. Over eight thous- and people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Colonel J. W. How- ard, of Michigan, spoke an hour and a quar- ter, and Hon. George H. Pendleton occupied one hour and three quarters in his masterly arguments.

The Western Reserve will show large gains next Tuesday for the Democracy.

Mr. Pendleton speaks at Mount Vernon, and Colonel Howard at Tiffin, to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Assassination of the Panama Rail- road Superintendent—Panama Ad- vices—Ravages of Recent Earth quakes on the South Coast of Pana ma—Matters in South America—The Connecticut Election—Jerome Park Races—Episcopal Convention—Base Ball, etc., etc.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamship Ocean Queen brings $202,000 in treasure.

A. M. Parker, Superintendent of the Pan- ama Railroad, was assassinated on the 24th of September by J. M. Baldwin, Civil Engi neer, in the employ of that railroad. The latter was suffering from delirium tremens, and subsequently shot himself, and will probably die.

The political affairs in Panama are still unsettled, Reports of a coming revolution were current, and several arrests had been made. The President had issued a procla- mation stating that measures had been taken to keep peace.

The Republic of Colombia is quiet.

The report of the anticipated return of Mosquera produced some alarm, but no seri- ous effect.

The deposed President Falcon, of Venezua- la, had reached Aspinwall en route to Eu- rope.

News from the South coast give further ac- counts of the fearful ravages by inundation and earthquakes. Several vessels were damaged at Coquimba, including the Ameri- can ship, Black Eagle, at Caldera.

The sea drove the inhabitants to the hills, and wrecked sixteen or eighteen lighters and damaged several larger crafts. Twenty lighters were wrecked at Carrisal bay, be- sides the American brig Delefina, with twen- ty thousand kilo grains of copper on board. Many vessels were damaged severely. The residents of Valparaiso had raised $40,000 for the sufferers from the earthquake, and the Chilian Congress appropriated $50,000 for the same purpose. The Government sent large supplies of provisions, clothing and medicines to Peru.

Political affairs in Chili are unsettled.

Mr. Clark, United States Consul at Val- paraiso, was informally received by the President of Chili, as acting Minister, during Kilpatrick's absence.

The Peruvian Government is doing every thing possible to relieve the sufferers by the earthquake and inundation, both in Peru and Ecuador. The victims in Peru will probably reach two thousand. A change has taken place in the sea coast of Peru; in conse- quence of the earthquake the depth of water off the headland of Sawana near Arica hav- ing been decreased from six to seven fathoms. The loss of life in Ecuador was not less than 40,000.

The *Express* has the following telegram from Hon. C. M. Ingersall:

NEW HAVEN, October 6.

To Hon. Erastus Brooks:

Returns now coming in from our town elections, indicate a Democratic majority in this State of over five thousand in Novem- ber.

At the Jerome Park races the handicap race for all ages, 1¼ miles, was won by R. B. Connelly; Lizzie Rogers second, and Ad- debran third; time, 2:14¾.

The champion stakes, for three year olds, mile heats, were won by Bayonet; Australia second, in both heats; time, 1:45½.

The nursery stakes for two year olds, were won by Bonnie Lass, beating Eclipse, (filly,) Inverness, and others; time, 1:47¼.

The two mile heats, race for all ages, was won by Stonewall Jackson; time, 3:43½ and 3:48.

The triennial Convention of the Protes- tant Episcopal Church will meet at Trinity Church to-morrow morning. Forty-two Bishops and nearly one hundred and fifty lay delegates are expected to be present. The sermon will be delivered by Bishop Lee, of Delaware. After the appointment of secretaries and standing committees, the Convention will adjourn to meet in Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday morning.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The triennial General Convention of the Protestant Epis- copal Church, convened this morning at Trin- ity Church, where the opening services were performed. After a temporary organization, it was found that of the House of Bishops, there were forty-two members present, of which the following is a partial list: Smith, of Kentucky, Presiding Bishop; McIlwaine, of Ohio; Kemper, of Delaware; Johns, of Virginia; Eastburn, of Massachu- setts; Green, of Mississippi; Wil- liams, of Connecticut; Whitehouse, of Illinois; Davis, of South Carolina; Atkin- son, of North Carolina; Lee, of Iowa; Potter, of New York; Clark, of Rhode Island; Oden- heimer, of New Jersey; Bedell, of Ohio; Gregg, of Texas; Whipple, of Illinois; Lay, of the Southwest; Talbott, of Indiana; Ste- vens, of Pennsylvania; Wilmer, of Alabama; Vail, of Kansas; Cox, of West New York; Quintard, of Tennessee; Clarkson, of Ne- braska; Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Randall, of Colorado; Wilmer, of Louisiana; Cummins, of Kentucky; Armitage, of Wisconsin; Neely, of Maine; Tuttle, of Montana; Young, of Florida; Beckwith, of Georgia; Whittle, of Virginia; Bissell, of Vermont. Bishop Up- fold, of Indiana, and Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, were unable to attend on ac- count of indisposition.

The clerical and lay deputies occupied seats at the head of the nave, and were re- ceived by a committee of arrangements ap- pointed for that purpose. There were one hundred and sixty clerical deputies and the same number of lay deputies. The clergy generally, the lay members of the Board of Missions and other Church institutions, and the vestry of Trinity Church, occupied seats in the nave, behind the deputies. The south aisle was reserved for the families of Bishops and Deputies, and of the Vestry of Trinity. The north aisle this devoted to the use of the public, and was, as well as all other portions of the church, were crowded. The services were conducted by the Rev. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, and Secretary of the House of Bishops, assisted by the Rev. Wm. F. Perry, of Connecticut, Secretary to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The first lesson, Isaiah LI. was read by Rev. Canon Bach, of Montreal, and the second, Luke X., by the Rev. Wm. F. Perry, of Con- necticut. The eighth selection of Psalms was read.

The epistle was read by Bishop Atkinson, and the gospel by Bishop Johns. The hymn was the 153d, verses 1, 2, 5 and 6.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, then ascended the pulpit, and took his text from Rev. II:7., "He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith to the churches."

In the course of the service, the "Gloria [illegible] sung by the choir, and the [illegible] including prayers were said by [illegible] Ketchum, of England. The Litany was said by Rev. M. A. Howe, of Philadelphia. The Psalm after prayers was from the ninety-ninth selection, verses four, five, six and seven. In the Ante-Com- munion services, four Bishops took part. The opening portion, including the ten com- mandments, was read by Bishop Eastburn, who delivered an able sermon.

The sentences of the offertory were read by Bishop Lee, of Iowa, and the congrega- tion proceeded to the holy communion. The offerings were announced by the Bishop of Iowa to be equally divided between foreign and domestic missions

At the close of the communion service the House of Bishops retired, and the Rev. Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, Secretary of the last Convention, called the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies to order. In calling the dele- gates from New York, Governor Seymour did not answer.

On motion of Mr. Otis, of Illinois, the Board proceeded to the election of a Presi- dent of the Convention. Mr. Otis nomina- ted Rev. J. H. Craig, D. D. of Kentucky, and as there was no opposition, the Reverend gentleman was elected by acclamation. Rev. D. Meade and Mr. Otis, were appoint- ed a Committee to conduct the President elect to the chair. The President, after thanking the Convention for this renewed mark of their confidence, spoke with thank- fulness, that they had once more been per- mitted to assemble together; but he spoke with regret of the demise of many shining lights of the Church, among whom were Rev. F. L. Hawks, Hon. Washington Hunt, Judge Chambers, and Hugh D. Evans.

Rev. Dr. Haight then read, for the infor- mation of the House, rules to be adopted, as follows: Business sessions to be held in Trinity Chapel; the House of Bishops to be held in the School House of the Chapel; morning prayer each day at 10 o'clock, and session to continue till 4; no meeting in the afternoon, and Board of Managers to meet every night at 7.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Perry, D. D., of Con- necticut, was elected Secretary, and Rev. J. F. B. Hodges, D. D., appointed Assistant Secretary. A message was received from the House of Bishops stating that they were or- ganized and ready for business. A commit- tee of two were appointed to bring a similar message to the House of Bishops. The rule of the last Convention were adopted as the rules for the present House until others were framed.

Mr. Otis moved that the number on each Standing Committee be increased from nine to fifteen, which, after some objection, was carried, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mayor Hoffman to-day vetoed the resolu- tion for an increase in the salary of the clerks and other officers of the Common Council.

Henry Ochsenferth, a native of Prussia, was arrested on a charge of poisoning his wife to death.

Two men, Timothy Auckleffe and John Redmond, were dangerously stabbed on Ninth avenue, last night, by two brothers, named Dominick and Frank Long, who are under arrest.

A boy named Joseph Wilson, who was horsewhipped a month ago by Frank Mc Donald, died to-day. McDonald is in jail.

The dedication of the memorial statue of Major General Sedgwick, takes place at West point on the 21st inst. The officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps under Maj General Sedgwick, are particularly invited to attend. The statue is designed by Launt Thompson, is cast from captured cannon contributed by the nation, and is erected through contributions of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps. George W. Carter will deliver the dedicatory oration.

A man named Hancock of this city some time since challenged J. C. Hearn, of Flori- da, to fight a duel. The challenge was ac- cepted and a meeting arranged for to-day, at Elysian Fields. The affair came to the knowledge of the police, and all the parties, principals, seconds, surgeons, &c., were ar- rested, except Hancock, who fled to Phila- delphia. Revolvers, &c., were found in their possession.

The steamer Denmark, from Liverpool, arrived to day.

The National Conference of Unitarians met to-day. An address of welcome to the delegations was made by the Hon. T. D. Eliot. Rev. E. Hale, of Boston, read the Report of the National Conference. Four- teen local conferences have been established. The following committee of business was appointed: D. B. Eaton, of New York; Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of Providence, Messrs. Car- ter, of Chicago; Frothingham of Buffalo; and Forbush of Cleveland. After some dis- cussion on the question of local conference, an order of business was reported.

The subject of the Theological Schools was then discussed. Rev. Mr. Collier read a paper on the subject, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Garnett in favor of the absorption of the school at Boston with Harvard College, and by Rev. Mr Barnard, of Boston, in favor of two schools, one at Cambridge and the other at Chicago.

The American Bible Union commenced its nineteenth annual gathering to-day. The expenses of the year were $60,000, and the receipts, $57,000.

M. Cheny, the main witness against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Rollins, has been arrested on a charge of perjury and held for examination.

Recorder Hackett, in charge of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions to-day temperately but decidedly referred to the habit of the Citizen's Association in bringing charges against public officials, and intima- ted that officers of the Association might be indicted for libel.

A boat, containing two ladies and three gentlemen, capsized near Yonkers yesterday, and Miss Alice Henman was drowned. The others were rescued.

It is stated that the recent reduction of freight over the three trunk lines of railroad to the west, is the result of a general under- standing, and is intended to run off the va- rious fast freight lines.

Brigadier General William Gales, U. S. A., died in this city this afternoon, after a short illness, at the age of eighty years.

CANADA.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Ontario— A Propeller Burned to the Water's Edge—Nearly all on Board Perished in the Flames.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OSWEGO, October 6.—The propeller Perse- verance, Capt. John Fitzgibbons, of the Wel- land Railway line, took fire fifteen miles off Putneyville, about two o'clock this morning, and burned to the water's edge. The fire was first discovered by the engineer, who showed it to the first mate, he being then on watch, and almost before they could realize the appalling fact the propeller was com- pletely enveloped in flames. Two of her boats were on fire before they could be reached, but the third was launched and put off with the two mates and two men and a boy.

There were nineteen persons aboard, four- teen of whom, including the Captain, per- ished in the flames.

The propeller Enterprise of the same line, was about fifteen miles astern of the Persever- ance, where she picked up the persons above named, and arrived here with them this af- ternoon. The Enterprise remained near the burning steamer until daylight, at which time the wreck was still afloat. The Cap- tain's son, who was first mate, is among the saved. The cargo of the Perseverance con- sisted of 20,147 bushels of corn for T. S Mott, of Oswego, and both boat and cargo were insured. The Perseverance was a first-class propeller, and was employed wholly in the grain trade between Welland Railway and Oswego. This is one of the most heart-rending accidents which has ever occurred on Lake Ontario, and has cast a gloom over the whole community.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Sole Proprietors,

No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Habitual Costiveness or Con stipation.

From this affliction arises many of the ail- ings of mankind. In our every-day walks of life we hear people complain of Nervous and Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Colic Pains, Want of Sleep at night, and Drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies how shall they choose We all know that most cathartics, after thor- ough action on the bowels, leave them in per- haps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the Liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumu- lated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natura state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stom- ach. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION IN THE CITY in which all Branches of Accounts are taught. The pupils of other Colleges never see a set of National Bank, Railroad, Private Banker's or Steamer's Accounts.

"I have thoroughly examined your new work on Book-Keeping. Had previously thor- oughly perused Bryant & Stratton's, Smith & Jenkins', Marsh's, Fairbank's, and Rohrer's Text Books. To your work I award the high- est praise over all other works on the subject, for practicability, variety, thoroughness and clearness."

WM. R. NIXON, Book-Keeper for C. S. Mattison & Co., Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

Late Book-Keeper in U. S. Treasury, Wash- ton, D. C. Late Professor of Book-Keeping in Bryant, Stratton & Chapman's Commercial College.

"I have succeded beyond my expectations. I applied to this firm for my present position last September, and on presenting my diploma, was accepted without hesitation. I opened the books on your plan, and have kept them ever since to the satisfaction of my employers. My tuition fee was the best investment I ever made. I had no idea whatever of Double Entry Book-Keeping previous to entering your College.

JOHN F. WILHELMY, Book-Keeper to Jarrett & Wilson, Wholesale Merchants, McGregor, Iowa.

Our Writing Classes are taught by one of the best Business Penmen in the city. Com- mercial Calculation, Detecting Counterfeit Money by Heath's New Counterfeit Detector, supplied by the United States Treasury, regu- larly caught in.

Our Evening Session, in all the above branches, commences on MONDAY, Oct. 5th. Our double quarto Circular mailed free, by

P. DUFF & SON, Principals, oc3:1td&w Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORT- MENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by

JAMES BOWN, y30:M&T 136 Wood street.

STEAM TO GLASCOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PAS- SENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, rom pier 29, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $55 Steerage, $30.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Com- pany's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to WM. BINGHAM, Jr., 70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS.—I have just re ived a large stock of the above Parer. They have been fully tested for the last three years, and have proved them- selves to be the BEST EVER INVENTED. They pare faster, better, and do their work much cleaner than any other Apple Parer known. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

JAMES BOWN, jy30.M&T 136 Wood street.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia. se14:eod6md&eow:w1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DIS- EASES. His remedies are prepared by him- self. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures cer tain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint Palpitation of the Heart, Stric- tures, Diseases of the Bladder, and Kidney General Debility and Nervousness yield read- ly to his treatment. au26:eod&w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executors of the estate of MARGARET GAUNCE, deceased, late of Moor township. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EDWARD McGINNIS, WM. R. NEWELL, se19:3tw Executors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER in conjunction with Roback Blood Pills. Sold by all druggists.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other Bitters be- cause they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any o them; buy ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER and none other, if you would combat disea successfully. Sold by all druggists.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the failure of ROBACK'S MEDICINES to give entire satis- faction in the hundreds of thousads of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their in- trinsic merits. Sold by all druggists.

PREPARE FOR WAR!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the Eng- lish language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know when the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER at hand, and combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

OPTHALMIA,

Or Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the Stomach; a few doses of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED,

All persons troubled with Costiveness, or Con- stipation of the Bowels, to buy ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and all conditions of life. Sold by all druggists.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Skin,

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ENTHUSIASM, CONFIDENCE, SUCCESS, &C.

THE IMPRESSION LEPT.

Democrats jubilant, enthusiastic, hopeful, confident. Radicals depressed, cast down, dismayed. This was the effect of yesterday's demonstration on the public pulse long before the monster procession had passed over half the appointed route, "If such things can be done in Allegheny county, with its ten thousand majority for Lincoln, what must we expect from the rest of the State?" was the remark of a leading Radical, as he watched the solid ranks of voters defile down Fifth street. There was philosophy and sound sense in the suggestion. We repeat the question, If such a grand jubilee as that of yesterday is possible in this Radical Gibraltar, what can we expect from the remainder of the State, but such an exhibit of strength on Tuesday next as will overwhelm the Jacobins with the most humiliating defeat.

THE DAY A BRILLIANT ONE.

The skies smiled on the Democracy. The day had all the beauties of our glorious Indian summer season. The atmosphere was hazy, but genial and pleasant; the heat of the sun was moderated by the drifting clouds, while a pleasant breeze unfolded in a graceful sweep the tri-colored glories of thousands of flags. Mr. Keenan pleasantly remarked, in calling the multitude to order, at the West Common, that the rain had been falling on the just and unjust alike, for many days past, but Providence had in this instance certainly discriminated in behalf of those battling for a just cause, by sending us a glorious day. This told the whole story.

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

At an early hour in the morning the streets were alive with the marching and counter marching of delegations on their way to the appointed rendezvous. Every face betokened earnestness, zeal and joy, save those of Radical complexion. The opposition anticipated something unprecedented from the Democracy, but the proportions the crowd in the streets assumed long before the main procession was formed, opened their eyes to the vitality of that noble old party which their orators have kindly put under the sod so very often.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATIONS.

Delegations commenced arriving in the vicinity of Wood and Smithfield streets as early as ten o'clock. They came from every point of the compass, and poured into that central locality a living stream of exultant and joyous humanity. From St. Clair street came the delegations representing Allegheny City. Down Penn and Liberty poured the sturdy Democracy of Lawrenceville, and the old Fifth and Ninth wards. From Fifth street, in a column several hundred strong, we had the "old Third ward" gaily and neatly attired in red shirts, black pants and caps. Following them from the same direction were large delegations from the old Seventh and Eighth wards, East Liberty, Oakland, etc. Across the Suspension Bridge and up Smithfield to Fifth avenue the hard working heroes of the mills, furnaces, foundries, and coal mines of the South side. From this direction, too, we had a noble representation of the yeomanry of the country districts, South of the Monongahela, and from Washington county, comprising between five and six hundred farmers, well mounted, and moving with the regularity of veteran cavalry.

BY RAILROAD.

Nor was this all. The morning trains, pecial and regular, arriving on the Pennsylvania Central, Fort Wayne, Allegheny Valley, Connellsville, West Pennsylvania and Pan Handle Railroads, swelled the immense crowd, already in the streets, by thousands of Democrats from the adjoining counties. Beaver Westmoreland, Armstrong, Fayette, Venango and other counties turned out large delegations of live Democrats as enthusiastic as those to "native and to the manor born."

THE FARMERS.

From all parts of Allegheny county, on both sides and between the rivers; the country people turned out gloriously on horseback and in wagons; and in many instances showed their devotion to the cause by the cheering presence of their wives and daughters. No demonstration has ever taken place in Pittsburgh which was so largely attended by hard working farmers. They are satisfied with Radical taxation and negro equality.

DELEGATIONS MOVING TO THE RENDEZVOUS.

But all this was before an attempt was made to form the grand procession.

At eleven o'clock, Penn, Liberty, St. Clair, Market, Ferry, Fifth and Smithfield streets were lined with delegations awaiting the signal to move to the main column. The view presented at this time on some of the streets was beautiful and most inspiring. The sidewalks were filled with spectators, fully one-half of whom were of the gentler sex, decked out in all the gay colors of a holiday attire. From curb to curb the different delegations occupied the streets. The music of a dozen bands filled the air with inspiring sounds, and added gladness to the heart. The galloping of aids through the streets, and the movements of the mounted delegates, gave life and animation to the scene. "Seymour and Blair" was the rallying cry everywhere. The thundering cheers called forth by some telling transparency did not die away before they were taken up by others. "Greenbacks for bonds," was another favorite slogan of the unterrified and enthusiastic, and it was constantly in the lips of thousands.

The enthusiasm and earnestness of the crowd in the streets of the city was unprecedented. The Republicans often boast of their greatest jubilee in 1856, when the Pathfinder and Wooley Horse *didn't* carry Pennsylvania, but it was eclipsed by the grandeur of this Democratic demonstration. One of the most marked features of the day was the earnestness and enthusiasm everywhere visible. It gave promise of glorious results next week. No army ever marched to certain victory with the same confidence that brightened the faces in the streets of this city yesterday. When we see calm reliance of our friends in an auspicious result, we feel that it would be almost a sin to doubt that their hopes are the harbingers of victory.

The contrast between the Democrats and Republicans in this respect is most decided, and the events of yesterday compared with Radical demonstrations, made it more palpable than ever before. Subtract from the Republican party, as represented in their meetings and processions, the officeholders and office seekers—the shoddy contractors and bondholders—and there is no real enthusiasm. The rank and file are spiritless. They have not the consciousness of fighting for living issues. With the Democrats the case is different. It is a genuine ground swell with them. The mass of the party are more enthusiastic and more determined than the leaders. They feel they have a personal interest in the political conflict. This peculiarity of the Democrats was made strikingly manifest yesterday.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations along various portions of the route were many and various, and almost without exception, in excellent taste. They were not from the houses of the wealthy as a rule, but from the mere humble domicils of the bone and sinew. Water, Grant, Smithfield, Wood, Fifth, Penn, Liberty and St. Clair streets, in this city, and Federal and Ohio streets and the Diamond, in Allegheny, were conspicuous, many of the buildings being very handsomely ornamented. Of course flags, lanterns and wreaths formed the principal element out of which the decorations were wrought.

The *Chronicle*, of last evening, says: "Perhaps the most conspicuously handsome building on the route was that occupied by the *Post*. The large structure was hung from top to bottom with handsome flags and Chinese lanterns, large and small. The arrangements were made in good taste, and attracted great admiration."

In one of the upper streets of the city our attention was called to a handsome three-story brick, whose owner, a Radical, handsomely decorated his building on the day of the Radical pow-wow. Yesterday, of course, it bore no marks of joy; but every house in a large court opening out on the side of his house, was decorated in good taste. They flung no flags to the breeze for Grant last month. Residing in the court are thirty voters, every one of whom is a Democrat. This is a sample of the spirit pervading throughout the city. The Democratic strength is as it always has been, with the bone and sinew.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE AND FEDERAL STREET.

The best view obtainable of the magnitude of the crowd was from Federal street, at the Diamond, where the eye can take in at one stretch the long line of Federal street and the St. Clair street bridge. From this point the spectacle was magnificent. The hickory boughs with which the wagons were decorated recalled the move of Birnam Wood to Duninane. There was a forest of green leaves, flags, banners and transparencies. Nothing has ever been seen in this city equalling it. There were about thirty bands of music in the procession, varying in excellence from the magnificent and well known bands of our own city, to the fifes and drums of some of the rurol delegations.

AN ESTIMATE OF NUMBERS.

Of course it will be impossible to form any estimate approaching absolute accuracy, and warned by the ridiculous exhibit made of themselves by the Radical papers week before last, we shall treat this branch of the subject with great caution. We have no relish of being laughed at as was the *Commercial* for its statement of "thirty to forty thousand voters in line," or the *Gazette* for its "fifteen thousand," or the *Dispatch* for its "twenty thousand." But we can say, if there were 20,000 Republicans in line on the 24th of September, then there were 30,000 Democrats out yesterday, so much did our display exceed theirs.

The procession was *two hours and fifteen minutes* passing a given point. Some persons have made it out ten or fifteen minutes more, but we accept the figures we have given as correct. Several counts were made. One on Federal street, Allegheny, showed *nine thousand six hundred* persons in line. A careful count on Grant street, from the Court House steps, gave the number at eight thousand seven hundred. Our belief is that there were in line very nearly ten thousand persons.

Of course there were boys in the procession, but nothing like the number that appeared in the Radical procession. We believe there were more than three times the number of actual voters in the Democratic turn-out yesterday than were in the Radical one of September 24th. This statement will be confirmed by candid Republicans who carefully scrutinized both displays.

The fact shows the extent of the procession more forcibly than any other. The head of the procession had traversed the appointed route through the streets of this city and Allegheny, and had arrived at the main speaker's stand on West Common, fifteen minutes before the rear of the procession had commenced to move on Water street. The line could not have been less than *five and a half or six miles long!*

The crowds in the streets, of citizens and strangers, was very great. During the passage of the procession, its entire line of march was lined on both sides of the streets by interested spectators, while the windows of all the houses were well filled of fair faces. No estimate could be formed of the number of persons in the streets of the city, through which the procession passed, during the time occupied in its march to the West Common. We believe sixty thousand would be a very moderate calculation.

The *Chronicle*, moderately radical, of last evening, says with commendable candor and truth of the procession:—"Altogether the demonstration may, without question, be set down as the largest, finest and most imposing ever gotten up in this section of the State." We may add that this statement is borne out by every candid Republican who watched the progress of the procession, and noted the enthusiasm in the ranks.

With these general remarks we surrender our space to a more detailed description of this great demonstration.

THE DAYLIGHT PARADE.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the word of command having been given by the Chief-Marshal, and passed along the line by the mounted Aids, the grand procession moved off in the following order, following the route as published:

Chief Marshal—A. B. McCalmont and staff.

Police Escort—Sixty men in the neat blue uniforms worn by Mayor Blackmore's force. These were commanded by Capt. M. W. Lewis. They made a splendid appearance, and marched with soldier-like precision.

Great Western Band.

A cavalcade of two hundred horsemen, commanded by Capt. John Rogers, of Ross township.

Carriage containing Hon. George H. Pendleton, John Birmingham, James H. Hopkins and James P. Barr, Esqs.

Committee of Reception in carriages.

Several carriages containing disabled soldiers.

Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association, one hundred and twenty in line, headed by a brass band, and commanded by Captain J. B. Moore. The men were dressed in black, with white vests and navy caps, and presented a very neat appearance.

FIRST DIVISION—COL. ROBERT ANDERSON.

Following is the order in which the Division marched: First ward, Pittsburgh, a very large delegation, clad in white shirts and black pants, and wearing greenback badges. Their transparences bore the following inscriptions: A portrait of General Grant looking out at the end of a horn, with the words, "The Coming Man—in a Horn." Accompanying the words, "Let us Have Peace," was a picture representing a negro soldier with his foot on the neck of a white man, and holding a bayonet at his breast. On another side the words, "Where are Negley and Graham?" On another, "The Post's Roosters." This delegation carried other fine transparencies, flags and banners, bearing mottoes and inscriptions.

Second ward, Pittsburgh. A feature in this delegation was the Central Jackson Guards. They were tastefully arrayed in red shirts and black pants, and marched like old soldiers, as many of them are. A painting of a negro soldier was carried by the Guards, having his foot upon the neck of a prostrate white man, the negro exclaiming, "Let us have peace." This scene represented the position of the Radical party towards the white people of the South. A skiff mounted on a wagon, and filled with little children, next followed, drawn by twenty men.

The glorious "Old Third," now the Third and Fifth wards, followed, turning out one of the largest and most imposing delegations in the procession. First came their Marshal, John A. Strain, Esq., and aids, all on horseback, followed by two carriages, each drawn by four horses, and containing a number of the veteran Democrats of the old Third. Other carriages, loaded with Democratic citizens followed, and the grand feature brought up the rear. This consisted of the Democratic Club of the wards named. They numbered three hundred voters, all dressed in the Democratic uniform, viz: red shirts, dark pants, and oil cloth caps. They were headed by the Franklin Brass Band, and their appearance created quite a sensation. They carried two elegant flags, one of which was presented by the Democratic ladies of Webster street, and the other by the ladies of Grant street.

The Eighth ward. The Democrats of this ward turned out a strong delegation, arrayed in a dress similar to that worn by the Third warders. The Seymour and Blair Club of the ward carried a transparency inscribed as follows: "The Constitution is our only hope." "Greenbacks for the Rich as well as the Poor." "Seymour saved Pennsylvania."

The Fourth ward. An excellent appearance by the Democracy of the Fourth. They, too, were clad in the Democratic costume, like those above mentioned. They were accompanied by a band, and carried a transparency bearing the words, "The height of manhood's expectations—Negro-equality." A juvenile Hook and Ladder Company followed, drawing a small wagon.

Sixth ward. Over two hundred men from the Sixth ward appeared in line. They carried transparencies inscribed as follows: "Our candidates are not afraid to speak out." "Our country needs statesmen." "We vote for principles and not for pay." A flag with two spoons crossed, and labelled "Butler's Rangers." The party that followed this flag appeared on "Wicker horses," and created much merriment.

The Seventh Ward Seymour and Blair Club came next. They carried the Post's rooster transparency, and another bearing the words, "The military should always be subordinate to the civil power—Seymour our first, and Blair our second choice."

The Eleventh ward Democratic Club announced upon a banner that the club was "Red Hot." Their transparency contained the inscriptions, "Seymour, our next President." "Blair, the Ablest Volunteer of the Army—Signed U. S. Grant." "Liberty—Born July 4th, 1776—Died March 4th, 1861—resurrected July 4th, 1868." "Eleventh ward, O. K." This ward also had a transparency upon which was planted a very ugly head of an African, with the words, "One of the knobs of the Freedmen's Bureau, late of the Georgia Legislature—Stand back, white man."

The Thirteenth ward Democracy came next. Transparency—"Seymour and Blair Club of the Thirteenth ward, O. K." "We want no Negro Equality." The men wore white shirts, black pants, and greenback badges.

A wagon load of boys from Boyd's Hill, had a goat, wearing a false face. They announced that he was a "K. K. K."

The First ward, Pittsburgh, exhibited a painting of a bull making sad havoc with the Constitution. It was labelled "The Radical Bulwarks."

The same Club also carried a painting of H. G., holding Sambo by the hand, with the words, "H. G.'s candidate for 1872."

There were many transparencies, devices and inscriptions in this division besides those we have recorded, of which our reporter took no notes—finding it impossible to do so, owing to the rapidity with which the column moved.

SECOND DIVISION—MAJ. JAMES LOWRIE.

This division moved as follows:

A wagon drawn by four horses, containing the Central Cass Glee Club, of the Ninth and Tenth wards.

Then came the Ninth ward delegation, in this order:

First—Jackson Guards, commanded by Major R. M. Smith. Uniforms—black caps, white shirts, red belts and black pants. The number in uniform was one hundred, and those without uniforms two hundred. Mottoes: "Blackmore, the Pride of Pittsburgh; he cannot be Brush-ed." The Radical Congress appropriated to themselves only thirty-six dozen jack-knives last session."

(Democrat)—"When did General Lee get the Union dissolved?"

(Radical)—"When he surrendered."

A negro's head—"Wm. Corby, Mayor of Fernandina, Florida."

Head of General Negley—"My military record will elect me."—*Gen. Negley.*

Pictures—Colfax ascending the Sierra Nevadas; General Grant kicking a Jew: "Order No. 11."

Second—Wagon drawn by four horses with Cass Glee Club, numbering sixteen; uniform, velvet caps, blue shirts with white caps. Mottoes—"We Labor for our Country's Good."

Third—Wagon drawn by four horses. On trussels, single scull boat, Michael Phelan, belonging to Joe. Scott. A little girl representing the Goddess of Liberty, in the boat. Eight men on platform of wagon. Uniform, white caps, blue sailor shirts, red belts and black pants. The whole presented a beautiful appearance. Mottoes—"The rule of the Rads. is o'er."

Fourth—Wagon with Freedmen's Bureau.

Fifth—Large wagon with little girls, representing all the States. They carried banners with these mottoes: "We don't wish negro equality." "We can't vote, but our fathers can." Following these was a wagon in the rear end of which was a bureau, with a negro perched on the top. Several other wagons filled with voters.

The rear of the Ninth ward delegation was formed by some thirty boys in red shirts, bearing a banner announcing themselves as the "Ninth ward Junior Jackson Club."

The Tenth ward delegation followed, and was preceded by a marshal band. Next in line came the Tenth ward Seymour and Blair Club, three hundred and fifty strong, under the command of N. Waggoner. They carried banners with the following inscriptions: "Greenbacks for Bonds." "Bondholders must be taxed."

The Twelfth ward delegation was next in line, and was one of the strongest in the division. They were preceded by a wagon, drawn by six horses, containing the Liddell Glee Club. Then followed some thirty-six wagons, most of which were trimmed with oak leaves and flags, containing the Seymour and Blair Club of the ward. Among the mottos inscribed on the banners were the following: "In a time of peace the working-men are supporting an army of 60,000. Let us have peace." "Economy, less taxes and reduction of the debt"—Seymour. "Grant has no policy—Temperance, soberness and honesty is the policy of Seymour." "Let there be no more robbery of the Government under the cry of loyalty." "We vote for Seymour and Blair and reduced taxation." "Seymour saved Pennsylvania from Southern Rebels in 1863, and will save the country from Radical Rebels in 1868."

The Twelfth ward Jackson club followed next. They were dressed in white shirts, black pants, and glazed caps, and turned out one hundred strong. Following them was a wagon containing a model of a "plate mill" in operation. A wagon, containing miners from Bigley's coal works, brought up the rear. They carried a banner announcing that they were "good for two hundred majority."

The Fifteenth ward delegation in wagons came next, followed by about thirty men with torches. The delegation carried a huge banner representing a sinking vessel. Beneath this was inscribed, "Don't give up the ship." The delegation was under command of Stephen Fedder.

The Sixteenth ward delegation came next in line, and made a show of strong force. It was in command of Leopold Scheidebrandt. The delegation was headed by the Democratic Club in twenty wagons. One of the wagons was drawn by twelve horses, and was tastefully trimmed with evergreens. The wagon was filled with little girls, while the horses were ridden by men. A delegation in wagons from Hoevesler's Glue Works, formed a part of the display of the ward. Among the banners was one representing Dartt holding to the tail of a mule. Beneath this was inscribed "When he has a Good Thing he Holds on—so says his father." Another banner represented Butler making way with a huge pile of spoons, while still another had a large beehive, labelled "Democratic," beneath which appeared "Truth is Mighty and will Prevail."

Another banner in the Sixteenth ward represented a white soldier hugging a negro woman, and beneath appeared, "a Radical Idea."

The Seventeenth ward appeared next in line, and made a fine display. The Lawrence Hose Company made the best appearance. The members turned out strong, and following them came their hose carriage upon which a canopy of blue silk was constructed. Beneath the canopy was a beautiful young lady representing the Goddess of Liberty. Following the Lawrence, was some twenty or thirty boys dressed in white shirts and sashes, drawing a minature engine decorated with flowers. Then followed a number of men on foot. Among the mottoes inscribed upon the banners borne by the delegation were the following: "Radical Honesty—Jay Cooke's stealings in five years will pay a President's salary for 600 years." "Seymour, our Statesman; Blair, our Hero." "As the Rooster Crows, Seymour and Blair goes." "Special order, Allegheny Arsenal, 1864—'Vote for Lincoln or be discharged'—Col. Haines, commanding." "I will never appoint a foreigner to office."—S. Colfax. One banner had a large pair of scales painted upon it, Grant being upon the ascending side and Seymour upon the descending beam. Beneath was inscribed, "Weighed and Found Wanting." Another prominent feature in the display of the ward was a carriage handsomely decorated, in which six young ladies were seated.

The Eighteenth ward delegation followed, and formed the rear of the second division. It was headed by a wagon containing employees of the Liberty Oil Works. They carried a banner upon one side of which a caricature of a negro appeared, and on the opposite a portrait of Frank P. Blair. Beneath the negro was the word "Crude," and beneath Blair's portrait "Refined." The delegation also carried several banners, but we were unable to catch the mottoes.

THIRD DIVISION—COL. J. D. DUNCAN.

Following is the order in which this division moved: Fourth ward Seymour and Blair Club—two hundred men—two transparencies. Mottoes: "The Constitution that suited our fathers is good enough for us." A picture of a negro with the words, "Can't be swallowed." "Greenbacks for five-twenty bonds." "No Nigger Government." The members of this Club were dressed in citizens' clothes, with blue caps.

The next delegation in order was the Seymour and Blair Club of the Nineteenth ward, numbering forty-five men, in citizens' dress, on horseback.

Following the last named delegation was the Central Jackson Club, composed of members from the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty second wards. They wore black pants, blue jackets, and silver grey caps with blue bands.

Here followed some half a dozen wagons from the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards. Among the mottoes we noticed on the transparencies they carried, were the following:

"Charity begins at home, not in Washington."

"Under this flag we fought, and by it we stand for our rights."

"We thank God that there is such a thing as equal taxation, and will show it by our votes."

"God save our country from the hands of its enemies."

Next followed a citizen delegation from Wilkins township, numbering four wagons, and about one hundred men. One transparency was inscribed with the following:

Wanted—"Men to chop wood in Indiana county. Apply to John Covode & Co."

The Twenty third ward had six wagons and about one hundred men in citizens dress. Among the mottoes on their transparencies were the following: "No Negro equality;" "Labor pays all taxes." "Equal taxation."

Next followed a large omnibus, drawn by four horses, containing workmen from the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops. Motto: "60 employees—40 Democrats—How are you 200 Radical majority." On the top of the omnibus was a banner representing two trains of cars which had collided, the engineers of the respective locomotives being Seymour and Grant, with Grant's train thrown from the track. On the tender is Colfax gathering fuel, labeled "*Colbox.*" On the engine run by Seymour, was the motto, "We run the engine from Maine to California." On this vehicle was "W. Burns' Minstrel Troupe," consisting of Messrs. W. Burns, H. Trimble, D. Quilter, and J. Fulton, who represented the Freedmen's Bureau. They were highly entertaining.

FOURTH DIVISION—LIEUT. L. BRECHT.

Allegheny City Jackson Club, commanded by Capt. A. B. Smith. They had two hundred men in line, and were preceded by a brass band. They were a fine looking body of men, and marched in splendid style. Among the mottoes on their transparencies we observed the following: "Radical Rule is worse than all Egypt's Plagues combined." One transparency carried by this club represented a fight between a coon and the game cock, "Constitution." The coon was in charge of a darkey, who held in one hand a banner with the motto: "Let us have Peace."

The Sewickley Cass Club delegation turned out some sixty strong, carrying two transparencies, inscribed with the following mottoes, among others: "Greenbacks for Bonds." "We vote for Measures, not Men." "Liberty and Equal Taxation." "The Constitution as it was and the Union Forever." "Civil Law and State Rights."

The Crescent township delegation numbered about eighty men, riding in six wagons, having a transparency with the mottoes: "Two to one for Seymour and Blair." "The Republican Party is as Changeable as the Moon."

Maj. T. Gibson, a gallant officer of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who for some time had command of that regiment in the Shenandoah Valley, had charge of the delegations from Ross, McCandless, Franklin, Richland, Pine, Hampton and Ohio townships, as their chief Marshall. They turned out fifty-three cavalrymen and sixty-three wagons.

Ross township was under Peter Ivory, Esq., and made a very fine display of flags and banners. They carried one large banner which was completely covered with inspiring mottoes.

McCandless township made a fine display, and was under the guidance of George Ralshouse, Esq.

Franklin township, as usual, turned out in force, under the Marshalship of Hugh McAleer, Esq.

Richland township embraced a number of discharged soldiers in its representation, and was under Robt. M. Gibson and Lieutenant George McClintock.

This delegation carried a large number of banners, the inscriptions on which we have no room to insert.

Sixth Ward, Allegheny—Besides a large delegation in wagons and on horseback, there was a wagon in which were a number of brick moulders, engaged in the process of making bricks. The delegation, as a whole, presented a fine appearance.

Fifth Ward, Allegheny.—This was a large delegation, and presented a really fine appearance. We present the following full report of its display, as kindly furnished by one of its officers, in accordance with a request made in our paper of yesterday:

Mottoes: Fifth ward, Allegheny, Seymour and Blair Club. Disunion mottoes—1861—"Let us Alone."—1868—"Let us have Peace." "Seymour's Friends—The Taxpayers." Our Candidate—A gentleman, a scholar, a statesman, and a Christian; his loyalty I never doubted—Gov. Curtin." "Truly 'loil'—Carpet-Baggers." "Grant and high taxes and prices, or Seymour and low taxes." "You pays your money, and you takes your choice." "Impeachment—Andy in—Tom Williams out." "The Coming Man—Seymour."

"A spiked gun—negro suffrage in the North."

"Grant asks how about Marshal Brown's pups."

"A bogus article—Radical loyalty."

"Seymour, Blair and Victory."

"We are coming, Horatio Seymour, three million Democrats or more."

"Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, good for Seymour and Blair."

"What Grant can do."

"Make a whitewashing report."

"Talk horse."

"For what he can't do—ask Wendell Phillips and H. G."

A Moral Idea—A Carpet-Bagger.

Practical Repudiators—Senator Sherman. By our Tom.

Design—Grant with balance pole on rope stretched across a river, made fast to a stack of muskets, and the other end supported by a negro, who says, "Massa, whar you and the party be, if de gun break and dis niggah lets go?"

The Jackson Guards, of this ward, numbered 80 men; the Club, 120.

Union township delegation came next, numbering five wagons and about sixty men. One of the transparencies was inscribed "One Flag, One Country, and Seymour for President."

Seventh ward, Allegheny, Seymour and Blair Club followed, numbering about eighty men.

Next in order came a wagon containing an enormous steer, followed by the Allegheny butchers, on horseback. They numbered about one hundred and fifty men, and were one of the finest features of the demonstration.

The Ohio township delegation consisted of three wagons and fifty men. One of the transparencies bore these mottoes: "Good for one hundred and fifty majority." "The Constitution protects minorities."

The Fourth, Allegheny, Club turned out over three hundred on foot and in wagons, Corporal W. H. Burke, Marshal. The members were supplied with greenback flags, and did some excellent marching. Messrs. E. and C. Maginn had a large wagon with this delegation, tastefully trimmed with banners and wreathes. The delegation was headed by the Rochester, Pennsylvania, Cornet Band, which discoursed most excellent music. Previous to forming in line the ladies of that ward donated a number of wreathes.

Among the transparencies carried by the Club was one on which was painted a "carpet bagger." He was labeled—"The Sand Hill Christian."

The Third ward Allegheny, Club followed. Among the principal features were wagons containing carpenters, shoemakers, coopers, and stone cutters, all employed at their several occupations. The carpenters had a very tasteful pyramid arranged with shavings, surmounting which was a rooster.

The Ellsworth Hose Company, under command of Captain Adam Grisel, and numbering seventy-five men, came next in line. They wore red shirts and fire hats, and made a good appearance.

The Excelsior Club, Troy Hill, came next, and were followed by several township delegations. The delegations comprising the Third and Fourth Divisions were considerably mixed, which made it difficult for the reporter to obtain full details. Those who are omitted or but briefly referred to, will bear this fact in mind.

FIFTH DIVISION—DR. JAS. KERR COMMANDING.

This division was composed of clubs from Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Brownstown, Lower St. Clair, and other districts on the South side of the Monongahela river. It formed on Liberty street, with the right resting on Water.

First in order came a delegation from South Pittsburgh, led by the South Pittsburgh Glee Club, who enlivened the scene by varied selections of campaign, comic, and other ballads. This whole delegation made a creditable and handsome display, composed as it was of over one hundred voters, among whom were carried several transparencies, some of which bore such mottoes as these: "Negroes shall never rule the Descendants of Washington;" "Bondholders have no more right to be paid in Gold than the Soldiers;" and on another was a caricature of a large adult made with the words inscribed underneath; "A Loyal Voter."

Next came the Monongahela Borough delegation, numbering about one hundred and fifty men, who marched along, shouting and displaying the utmost enthusiasm. They carried many transparencies, all containing humorous hits at the Radical profligacy, and among others, was a painting representing Ben. Butler running away with a large booty of spoons, and a woman calling after him to bring back the aforesaid *venture* of merchandise. This delegation was terminated by a hose carriage, drawn by a number of little boys, dressed out in gala costume.

Then there appeared the Mount Washington Democratic Club of some one hundred men, on whose transparencies the following mottoes were the most striking: "Their bondholder has received his interest in gold and now goes in for Negro Supremacy; That's What's the Matter." On another, "We Vote for Principles and not for Men; Slaves vote for their Masters;" "The Workingmen have Intelligence Enough to Vote for their Own Interests."

The Birmingham and East Birmingham delegations followed, consisting of over nine hundred men, in wagons, carriages, buggies, on horseback, and on foot. At their head, the Jackson Guards, of East Birmingham, numbering over one hundred strong, dressed in blue shirts, red capes, and army regulation caps, mounted and in files of four, rode gaily along, and exciting anew the plaudits of the multitude, gathered as spectators on the sidewalks.

The mythical "K. K. K." were also out in full force. Among the inscriptions were noticed the following: "Equal taxation. One Currency for the Government and the People, the Laborer and the Office Holder, the Producer and the People." "We Polked them in '44. We Backed them in '56. We'll See More (Seymour) in '68.

Jefferson township was represented by one hundred men on horseback, with a transparency stating on one of its squares "White men to Govern."

Washington county was out, too, with an immense delegation of five hundred cavalry men, besides a large string of wagons, holding on an average ten men, and stretching out for several squares.

The township of Lower St. Clair, sent out a fine representation of one hundred men, carrying flags, banners and transparencies, and followed by six large wagons, each containing between ten and twelve voters. This Club presented a good appearance, and every spectator re-echoed the sentiment inscribed on a wagon containing thirty-seven little girls, representing each constellation of our Nationality, to this effect: "Fathers and Brothers will not idly see their Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts Exposed to Negro Lechery;" and again: "Let the erring States be forgiven, and Peace Prosperity and Happiness will Follow."

The Brownstown delegation was next, and consisted of one hundred men, with the Walton Band marching at their head. The following were some of the prominent mottoes displayed on their transparencies: "The Mechanics of Pittsburgh vote for a Restoration of Southern Trade." "Workingmen Pay all the Taxes, and receive their Wages in Greenbacks."

On the side of the wagon was inscribed the significant motto: "Temperanceville Red Hot for Seymour and Blair, and still a Heating." Thirty-six girls, dressed in white, representing the States, presented a handsome appearance. On one of the transparencies was represented the "Radical Coat of Arms."—a negro head with spoons crossed below. We noticed, besides, the following inscriptions: "We earn our bread by honest toil—we are not backed by bondholders."

SIXTH DIVISION—CAPT. FRANK O'BRIEN, MARSHAL.

This Division consisted of delegations from the boroughs of McKeesport, Wilkinsburg, Port Perry, Coultersville, Dravo'sville, Penn, Plum, Patton, Versailles, and Sewickley townships, all of which were represented, but some of them arriving after the procession had started, were consolidated with other clubs, and hence will have to hold us excused for not representing them as fully as we could wish.

First came the McKeesport delegation, commanded by Major James F. Ryan in the following order: A banner, containing the motto, "McKeesport Delegation," then a martial band, then a beautiful silk flag, after that, a carriage containing two crippled soldiers, then the officers of the club, and lastly, members of the club in two ranks, with their club badges on the left breast.

The Baldwin Township delegation numbered about fifty men, and was headed by a wagon containing some twenty little girls, with the inscription on the sides, "Our mothers let white men rule."

Prominent among the transparacies borne by this delegation, were those on which were inscribed the following mottoes:

"One Currency for Bondholder and Plowman;" "The People are Raising in their Might to Save the Government;" "The People are Willing to Stand all such Frauds as Andy Burtt." The latter was in allusion to a transparency carried in the Radical *fizzle* on the 24th, on which was the inscription: "Andrew Burtt is a fraud on the Workingmen." "Take Care of the Poor, for the Bondholders are able to take care of themselves."

"This is not the day for the "Grecian bend."

"All honor to George H. Pendleton."

"Pennsylvania votes for Seymour, the man that sent her aid in the greatest need."

"Seymour and Blair for the White House Chair."

"Honor to our crippled soldiers," carried ahead of the carriage containing the two patriotic cripples, who "vote as they fought."

Mifflin township was represented by about three hundred and fifty men in wagons, and on horseback. The wagons and horses were profusely decorated with flowers and leaves, and resembled a picturesque scene in some green clad forest. On their transparencies, were the following striking inscriptions:

"No North, No South, No East, No West, Union and Peace, One Government, One Currency."

"Mifflin township good for 100 Majority for Seymour and Blair."

"The Principles of Democracy—We Guarantee Equal Rights to all White Citizens."

"We Defend the Constitution, the Sovereignity of States and Equal Taxation."

"We want the Constitution; if administered in the spirit of the law it is calculated to confederate the whole world."

On Squire Cochran's wagon was a neat banner with the word "Truth" entwined with flowers, and on the reverse, "God save our country."

The West Pittsburgh Democratic Club came next in order and numbered about three hundred men. A delegation from Singer & Co's Steel works bore a banner with the mottoes: "We Convert Iron into Steel and will Convert 5 20 Bonds into Greenbacks." "Vote for Seymour and Blair, and all will be Fair."

The Temperanceville delegation came next and presented a handsome appearance, composed as it was of stout mechanics and hardy voters, who will place a stout shoulder to the wheel, on the 13th of October. In their ranks was a wagon on which had been erected a moderately sized steam engine with steam up, and engine in motion, the engineer being engeged in frequently blowing the whistle, and a fireman and assistant in keeping up the supply of steam.

Then came the Democratic Club of Wilkins Township in wagons decorated with hickory branches and leaves, in one of which was borne a transparency with the following insdription, "Men Wanted to Chop Wood in Indiana County. For information, apply to Covode & Co."

The Ohio Township delegations consisted of about seventy five men in wagons. On one was a large Cashmere, from the farm of Gen. Cass. The following were the most prominent inscriptions: "Lettuce Have Peas;" "We are Plowholders, not Bondholders;" "We don't Waste Powder on Dead Ducks.'

Next came McClure township, under the leadership of George Barkley, Marshal, composed of three hundred voters, with twenty wagons, in one of which sat thirty-seven girls, representing the States, and in another an equal number of boys. On the side of the wagon in which the girls were drawn, was inscribed the inspiriting motto, which all will consent to defend, "Fathers and Brothers Protect us from the Brutality of Negroes," and "Greenbacks for Bonds"

SEVENTH DIVISION—CAPT. M'MUNN, MARSHALL

In this division Capt. McMunn took command, with the following aids. Andrew Shenkle, Nichols Fitzgerald, Patrick McGuire, Anthony Jacdnay, and Patrick Foley, Headed by a silver cornet band.

First came Chartiers township with eight wagons and a martial band. Robinson township was represented by twenty wagons and a cavalcade of horsemen. Union township followed with five wagons and fifty horsemen. The wagons were decorated with trees, flags, mottoes, leaves and branches, and presented a handsome appearance.

EIGHTH DIVISION—SERGEANT S. EINSTEIN.

This Division consisted of a tremendous outpouring of citizens from Washington, Armstrong, Fayette, Beaver, Westmoreland, Indiana, and Butler counties. In fact, it seemed as if all the plowholders of Western Pennsylvania had assembled to do honor to Ohio's favorite son, the "Young Eagle of the West," and our other distinguished guests, such was the enthusiasm manifested. They came on foot, on horseback, in wagons, buggies, carts and vehicles of every description; some with their families; and in such glee and good humor over the joyousness of the occasion, that they could scarce shout, cheer or hurrah enough, to satisfy their hearts, tumultuously throbbing with the sympathetic reception that welcomed them on every corner, street and way on which the procession passed.

At the heed of the division, following the Chief Marshal and his aids, came a troop of horsemen from Washington county, numbering one hundred men, besides ten wagons packed full of stout looking voters, and headed by a fine band from Washington, Pa.

Next followed a splendid delegation from Armstrong county, commanned by Colonel Sirwell, than whom no better or braver leader could have been chosen to marshal the Democancy of that district.

The delegation consisted of eight hundred men (by actual count) on foot. They carried many transparencies, and the most noticeable mottoes on which were: "Radical Reconstruction," inscribed over a picture, representing a promiscuous crowd of white and black males and females, with carpet-bags in the act of journeying, an allusion to a classic locality, named Whisky Hollow, about eight miles from the city of Kittanning, where dwell a mongrel intermingled crowd of blacks and whites, who once upon a time left for Canada to consummate their honeymoon, which their *envious* neighbors would not allow them to spend at home. On others were the following: "I want Gold," says the bondholder, over the picture of a bloated specimen of the latter genus; "Attorney-at-Law—J. H. Charcoal," under a portraiture of a culled lounger seated at his office window without a client; another showing Ben Butler addressing a crowd of black constituents, each armed with a fierce looking spoon. Butler brandishes a tiny rich spoon in one hand and a "bottle" in the other, of course in reference to the bottling process. One of the mottoes was: "We oppose the doctrine which declares the civil and political equality of all men." Another motto, "No Policy;" the device t Grant riding a cigar.

The Rostraver Silver Cornet Band, of Westmoreland county citizens, was next in succession, followed by a delegation of Monongahela City, in uniform, seventy-five men under command of Captain Marcus Mellinger. They carried four banners. They were followed by the Fayette county delegation, sixty-five men dressed in white capes. One of the banners bore the motto, "Who are with us? the tax payers."

Elizabeth borough, in this county, came next, Jackson Club, Captain V. Oliver, commanding seventy-eight men in capes, made a fine show. And after these a delegation of fifty from West Elizabeth with the mottoes: "Radical Legislation—Taxation," conspicuous.

Tarentum followed with a brass band, seventy-five men, dressed in silver gray caps, making a good appearance.

Then came the Sewickley Cass Club, with appropriate devices.

Slate Lick, Freeport, headed by the Slate Lick band, followed with eighty-five men. This division closed with the Beaver county delegation, two hundred strong.

INCIDENTS, ETC., ETC.

But few incidents occurred while the procession was moving of a particularly interesting character. We have one or two, however, that will bear recording.

A staunch Republican performed a kindness which entitles him to the thanks of the Democracy. Mr. David McCandless, of the dry goods firm of Carr, McCandless & Co., on Wood street, upon the arrival of the procession at the Commons, had a number of tubs filled with drinking water, and also a vast number of tin cups, from which many partook. Such acts of kindness are seldom met with, and in the name of the thirsty, we thank the generous gentleman for his good will towards his political opponents.

Messrs. Welden & Kelly, the enterprising firm of gas fitters and plumbers in the Third ward, equipped a wagon which was filled with their employees. They carried large transparencies, appropriately inscribed.

The Eighteenth ward represented the oil interests by numerous oil barrels, as emblems, on one of which was inscribed: "Oil for the Troubled Waters." On a neat frame, borne by an enthusiastic Democrat, was written on one side: "No Interference by Congress with the Right of Suffrage," on the reverse side, "Our Constitution Shall be Respected North and South."

Mr. Mr. A. G. Miller, of Port Perry, furnished the following account of a dastardly outrage by negroes on St. Clair street. He says: A party of negroes on St. Clair street assaulted our delegation with brick bats, severely injuring our ensign, David Katey. The assault was unprovoked, as not one of the men left the ranks.

The following details of the Fifteenth ward display were furnished too late to come in at its proper place. The ward turned out two hundred and twenty five men. Mottoes on transparencies—"Don't give up the ship"—"One country and one currency for all"—"Equal taxation." The Lawrence Hose Company occupied the post of honor in this delegation, and made a beautiful display. All honor to the Lawrence. There were other mottoes, but they were not transcribed.

The following report was furnished by the officers of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, delegation, who turned out as follows: Good Will Hose Campany, seventy-five men, wearing white shirts and blue caps; thirty men on horseback; one hundred men in wagons—all voters. First transparency—"Sambo, the Radical candidate for President in 1872; Thomas Williams for Vice President." (Figure of a negro.) "One currency for all." "Seymour and Blair—our next President and Vice President." Second transparency—"Greenbacks for bonds—soldiers' blood as good as civilians' bonds." "Democratic policy will pay the the national debt in twelve years. Republican policy pays none for forty years." Third transparency—"A statesman for the White House—a soldier for the field." "Equal rights to all—chartered privileges to none." "Civil authority above milliary power." "We fought with the sword to free the negro, we fight with the ballot to preserve our own liberty." There were many more significant mottes in this delegation, but we have not the space to publish them. The delegation was accompanied by an excellent band from Wellsville, Ohio. William Motheral, Esq., was in command, assisted by a number of aids.

This completes our report of the procession as it appeared while moving through the streets. Let its magnitude be our excuse for not obtaining more than half a report, such as we feel like giving. Hereafter, when the Democracy contemplate holding an affair of this kind, we would advise them to take two or three days for it, so that the reporters will have a fair chance. We now turn the matter over to our reporters at the Allegheny Commons.

THE SCENE AT THE COMMONS.

The head of the procession reached the main speakers, stand on the West Commons, about three o'clock. The appearance it presented as it defiled from Western Avenue to the Common ground was very fine. There were two stands erected, one several hundred yards from the centre of the west wall of the Penitentiary, and the other a little distance north, nearer the Avenue. An enthusiastic group was quickly formed about the main stand, on which were Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Clymer, members of the State and County Committees, and some of the designated officers of the meeting.

Fully an hour elapsed after the arrival of the head of the delegation before the speaking commenced at the main stand. In this time nearly one half of the procession had arrived on the ground. It was then deemed best to organize the meeting, which was done in a few well chosen words by Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., chairman of the county committee, who introduced as permanent President Hon. Arnold Plummer of Venango county, who addressed the meeting happily and forcibly.

The scene when the entire procession had reached the appointed rendezvous, was the most imposing ever witnessed at a political gathering in Western Pennsylvania. It reminded us very much of the monster gatherings in the gala days of a State Agricultural Fair, when the numbers are estimated by tens of thousands. From the avenue southward to Ohio street, the immense area of the Common presented an enlivening spectacle. We cannot find words to describe the enthusiasm of the assembled Democrats. To quote a familiar and forcible expression, "they just more than felt good about it." Groups of carriages and horsemen were scattered about in the edge of the crowd assembled at the main stand; while probably a dozen bands of music took up positions at different points, and discoursed sweet sounds most eloquently. It was a general jubilee of good feeling. Talk of "old-fashioned Democratic meetings" as much as you please, we don't believe the events of yesterday ever had a parallel west of the mountains.

At the conclusion of Mr. Plummer's address, James H. Hopkins, Esq., Chairman of the Reception Committee, addressed a warm welcome in behalf of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Hopkins was loudly applauded, and on the conclusion of his speech Mr. Pendleton advanced to the front of the stand, when he was greeted with the most tumultuous cheering.

[For the following report of Mr. Pendleton's speech we are indebted to Mr. O. T. Bennett, phonographic reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, as well as to the courtesy of the editor of that enterprising journal.—EDS. POST.]

SPEECH OF MR. PENDLETON.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the words of welcome which Mr. Hopkins has spoken, I return to him my grateful thanks. I return to you, my fellow-citizens, my thanks also, for the approval with which you have heard them I thank you most heartily for the very cordial reception that you have gven me. I know that I am indebted for it chiefly to your desire to do honor to the noble State from which I come. (Cheers.) And I am proud to be thought worthy, to be permitted to carry home to Ohio your words of kindness and of good will. When I received the invitation to address your meeting to-day, I accepted it with great pleasure; for although I had watched the progress of your city; although I had seen its wonderful developments in all that constitutes a great community; yet it had never been my good fortune to mingle with her people, and become acquainted with her citizens. Pennsylvania has been called the England of America. If that be true, Pittsburgh is at once its Birmingham and its Sheffield. [Cheers.] Your State enjoys a singular felicity. Upon the far east your commercial capital is enthroned upon a bay, which may contain the navies of the world. In the west, Pittsburgh sits at the head of the Ohio, whose waters wash ten powerful States, and may bear upon her bosom the products of your industry for two thousand miles amidst ten millions of people, until they reach the Gulf of Mexico. Lake Erie upon the north opens to you the navigation of the St. Lawrence, while upon your southern border you touch Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. Your State contains within its bosom exhaustless mines of iron and coal, and yet their riches scarcely surpass the fertility of your soil, which yields spontaneously that which is necessary for the nourishment of men. It would astonish some of you; it would astonish our Western people to hear that the State of Pennsylvania in 1850 was the greatest wheat growing State in the Union. The capital which centres in Philadelphia attaches you to the great cities of the seaboard. Your mercantile marine attaches you to all the interests which require exportations. This city, the very hive of industry, has seen the work, and enjoyed the benefits, and appreciated the dignity of labor. Your population reaches four millions of people. By the apportionment of members of Congress in 1850 Ohio lost two members, and New York lost two, yet Pennsylvania maintained her standing or at least lost but one member. You have an Empire to-day that is greater in wealth, greater in power and in population than England was at the time she defeated the Spanish Armada and gave laws to the world. You have an Empire greater than Prussia was a hundred years ago, when Frederick the Great took possession of the throne, and now she is able to look defiantly into the eyes of Imperial France. The interests of your State attach her to all the rest of the Union; those interests are diversified to the last possible degree. Your population is made up of people from all parts of the world. New England, Virginia, England, France, Germany, have their representatives among you: they have brought with them their peculiarities, their habits, their associations.

It is because you possess this great variety of people; it is because you are linked by birth and association with all the people of the country that Pennsylvania has been known, and is still known, in the history of our country as the keystone of the Union. (Cheers.) Now, what is it—what is it that this great empire of Pennsylvania wants? What is it that she needs? It is only that she shall be at peace with all the surrounding States, so that her prosperity need not be impaired by the ravages of war or the expensive maintenance of standing armies. She needs that she shall be represented in the family of nations, in order that a recognized flag may protect the products of your industry while upon the seas, and that when they enter they harbor it shall be received upon a footing with the most favored nations. This the Union of the States secured to you, for the very foundation of the Constitution was that international and interstate affairs should be confided to the federal government, while the States should be left all the management of their internal affairs. You need one thing more; you need that those vast States that lie to the west and face the Pacific, those States that lie South, extending to the Gulf of Mexico, that they shall be powerful and prosperous communities; you need that they shall have a population full of enterprise—full of life, and that that population shall reap the rewards of its industry; you need that our agriculture should thrive; that the people of those States shall have the means to take from you the products of your industry; you need that the States of the South shall be rich and powerful, and prosperous; that they shall raise their cotton, their rice and their sugar; that they should have the means to take from you coal, iron, and and steel and glass. While your safety requires only the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, your material interests are all advanced by the faithful application of that Constitution to of those States that lie South and West of you; and any party which presents to the people of Pittsburgh and the people of Pennsylvania a policy which is calculated to leave you in peace in the pursuits of industry, and at the same time to develop the power, the wealth and the resources of the West and the South, is the party you ought to support. [Cheers and cries of "We will support it!"]

Now, I want to put to you a question: It is—Whether or not the Republican party presents to you a policy of that kind? [Cries of "No! never!"]

When the Convention met at Chicago and nominated General Grant, they declared to the people of the country that they were satisfied with the Radical policy of reconstruction. They congratulated the country upon the success of that policy. They had had possession, for many years, of the Government. They had been able to work their will. They had possession of the State governments; they had possession of the Federal Government. If the President interposed his veto, they were able to override it. If he appointed an officer who opposed them they passed the Tenure of Office bill, and took away from him his power of appointment. You know, as soon as they found the President an obstacle to their policy, they impeached him, and it was by only one single vote he was saved from conviction.

If the Supreme Court of the United States was thought to be a barrier to the policy of reconstruction, the Republican party had the power to take from it jurisdiction. They told you they were satisfied; they told you so when they met at Chicago; they congratulated the Republic upon the assured success of the Republican policy of reconstruction.

I do not intend to detain you to-day with any argument as to the constitutionality of that policy; I do not intend to call in question the motives by which that policy was inaugurated. I leave all discussions of that kind and deal with the Republican party upon its own declarations, that it is satisfied with the success of that party. I put it to any sensible man who hears me—to any candid Republican, if there be one in this immense audience; I put it to you. Are you satisfied with the result of this policy? [Cries of "No."] The first thought that strikes is that by a law passed last July, three States—Virginia, Mississippi and Texas—are excluded from the Union. In these States it is a penitentiary offense for any man to vote for President or Vice President of the Unite dStates. (Hisses.) Six States have been allowed to organize under the constitutions which were prepared for them. It is fair to presume that the Republican party is satisfied with the condition of those six States. I say it is fair to presume this, otherwise they would not have been allowed representation in Congress—would not have been allowed to vote for President and Vice President, and would not have been allowed to organize under their form of civil government.

The convention of South Carolina was composed of seventy-four black men and forty-seven white men. [Cheers.] And the seventy-four black men paid less than fifty cents each for taxes, while the white men paid less than six dollars. [Cheers.] The firs legislature of South Carolina was such as you might have expected under a constitution so framed, and so the legislature that is sitting in Charleston this day, perhaps in Columbia, consists of ninety-seven negroes and fifty white men; and of the negroes, one of them pays quite a large amount of taxes, and ninety-six of them pay less than seventy cents apiece. What is the result of that system of reconstruction? Why it is that the State governments, which, under the rule of the white men in 1861 cost only three hundred thousand dollars, this year, under negro rule, has cost more than two millions. Georgia is a reconstructed State of the Union, and yet in the first Legislature of Georgia, the one that assembled some two or three weeks or a month ago, thirty-three black men were elected to seats in that body, and the whole, Democrats, scalawags, carpet-baggers, have spent all the time from that until now in turning those thirty-three out of their seats. [Cheers.]

The State of Florida is a reconstructed State, yet they spent the first month of their statehood in passing a law that the people of that State should not vote for electors for President and Vice President, but that the Legislature itself should perform that duty. [Laughter.]

The State of Alabama was reconstructed and there has been a bitter quarrel upon that very question in that State, whether or not the people should be allowed to vote for the President and Vice President, or whether that duty and that power shall be conferred upon the Legislature. The Governor of the State has vetoed the bill, but the Legislature has that veto under consideration, and it will pass the law or refuse to pass it—as the interest may require. It will depend upon us in Pennsylvania, and our fellow Democrats in Indiana, and as we are able to carry, or as we lose these States, upon that and that alone will depend the question whether there shall be an election in Alabama by the people, for President and Vice President or not. [Applause and a voice, away with such reconstruction.] That gentleman has made my whole speech in four words. [Laughter.]

The State of Arkansas is reconstructed, yet before a man is allowed in that State to vote, he must take an oath which I believe no man in this audience can take, take honestly. I mean, that he believes the negro entitled to the same privileges as a white man. [Cries of no, no, and cheers.] And not only must a white man in Arkansas take that oath before he is allowed to vote, but he must take that oath before he can transact any business which requires a license from the State; before he can practice law or medicine or be a minister, to keep a hotel. (Laughter, and a voice, "what good does that do?") If you will read the Republican papers of Cincinnati, and, I have no doubt, those published in the city of Pittsburgh, every day, (A voice, "we have seen them.") you will find them filled day by day with the most distressing accounts of the dangers to life, liberty, and property, all over the Southern States. (A voice, "that's so.") You will find they are filled with accounts of lawlessness, violence, turbulence; that no man is safe in his person or property, if he happens to run counter to the sentiment which prevails in the neighborhood he may happen to be in. I do not know whether these accounts are true or not. If they are true, if every one of them is true, if the truth is ten times as bad as these Republican papers would have us believe, what a sad commentary is that upon the assured success of the Radical reconstruction policy. (Cheers.) If all that is absolutely true, as they tell us it is, what a sad commentary is it upon that sentence used by General Grant in his letter of acceptance, when he speaks of the calumniation of this Republican policy, and says, let us have peace. (Cheers.) There can be no peace; there can be no prosperity under a policy of that kind. (A voice—"Never.") You cannot violate the laws of God, and expect order. You cannot violate the laws of nature, and expect harmony. You cannot drive out of the government all that is intelligent, all that is virtuous, all that is educated, all that is refined, and put in its place all that is vicious, and degraded, and debased, and expect peace and prosperity to come from it. (Applause.) Gentlemen, a friend of mine told me the other day, that a few weeks ago he was in the city of Richmond, and that he was invited to dine with one of the highest officers of the Government of the United States—a head of one of the three departments of the Government. He was invited to dine with a number of other persons. Besides these two I have mentioned, there were twelve men at the table. They were refined, intelligent, educated men. They stood high in their professions as lawyers, as ministers and merchants. They were respected for the discharge of all the duties of a good neighborhood; yet the only men besides my friend and the officer of whom I have spoken, the only one who could vote was a negro who waited upon the table. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, that state of affairs cannot last, and ought not to last: [Voices—"It never will,"] and as long as it does last, there will be bad government and worse obedience. [Applause, and a voice, "We won't put up with it."] And the reason of all this is very simple. You cannot take a pyramid and turn it upside down, and expect its broad base to be solid and firm when that pyramid is standing upon its apex. And so you cannot expect to found prosperous and solid governments in the South, when you overturn the order of nature and found them upon the stolid ignorance of the negro race. [Applruse, and cries of "We never will."] It is against the law of God; it is against the instincts of our nature; it is against the experience of the world; it is against the law of God, because it was God that made these races different, and man cannot make them equal or the same. It is against the instincts of our race, because in the heart of every man who bears true, there is an unalterable repugnance to association with the negro race. It is against the experience of the world, because history tells us that research and industry have sought in vain to find the least trace of civilization in the home of the African race. The white man has founded institutions and he has protected them here and there, with his power, but with these exceptions, in all the home of that race, you will find no schools, no colleges, no churches, no telegraph, no printing presses, no steam engines, no railroads, no steamboats. You will find no hoe, no spade, no shovel, and worse than all, and above all, you will find no home, no family. No society. Civilization has endeavored to perstrale that territory, but has endeavored in vain. Religion has endeavored to penetrate the minds and hearts of these people, but has tried in vain, and yet the attempt is made to elevate that race to power at the South. What is the result? It is as you would expect it to be, terbulence anarchy, indolence, want of prosperity.

The exports of your coal, your anthracite coal alone, are forty millions of dollars worth. And yet not one dollar of it passes down the Ohio and Mississippi into those Southern States. [A voice, "Let us take it down there."] You don't want to take it down there until somebody is ready to pay you for it, and there will be nobody to pay you for it until they have Governments there. And there will be no government in that country until you restore the white race to its proper position. [Applause, and cries of "that's so."] Until you restore the white race to its proper position, and carry out that noble sentiment in the platform of the Democratic party, the restoration of every State—[cheers]—the restoration of every State in the Union to its proper position under the Constitution, and the restoration to all the people of our country of civil governments.

Now, gentlemen, I do not intend to speak to you further upon the idea on which I started out, which was that the interest of Pennsylvania, the interest of Pittsburgh, more than any other part of Pennsylvania, requires that the Republican party should be put out of power, and that the Democratic party should be put in power. Because, with the success of the Democratic party will be brought to the South restoration of civil government, and a restoration of that prosperity which, for so many years, they enjoyed in the Union under the Constitution. I have heard it said by our Republican friends, time and time again, that if this policy is carried out, and if the Democratic party succeeds, we will have war. [A voice, "that's the talk."]

Well now, gentleman, if the Democratic party succeeds, if we elect Seymour and Blair, if we obtain possession of the House of Representatives, who will make the war? (A voice, "The nigger.") It will not be the Democrats, because we will have gotten all the power we want. (Laughter.) I hardly think it will be the colored citizens of American descent. (Renewed laughter.) I feel certain it will not be the Radicals, because they have a peace-maker in the shape of a great many bonds in their pockets. (A voice, "Three cheers for Pendleton.") I think it will be nobody who will make a war, because the experience of seven years has taught us that the American people intend to govern the country by the ballot, and not by the bullet. (Cheers.) I am very much of a peace man myself. I always have been. I believe I could go into any Quaker neighborhood in this State and pass for the strongest of their sect upon that subject. (Cheers and laughter.) But I will tell you this, my friends. If any man or any set of men, undertake to make war and to get up a civil commotion in this country because a majority of the people choose to bestow power upon the Democratic party, I would advise them, before they set out to do it, to dig their graves and uniform themselves in their winding sheets. (Cheers, and cries of "That's good.")

I heard a little discussion on the subject the other day, when I was in New England. There were two men seated in a railroad car behind me engaged in discussion. One of them heard that it was a political discussion, and had a great, loud, hoarse, swelling voice. When I heard it from behind me, it sounded as though it might have come from a gentleman as tall as Mr. Cowan and twice as large. The man who was talking with him had a thin, squeaking voice, and sounded as though the owner might have been a girl dressed up in boy's clothing, and trying to conceal his voice. The big one was a Republican and the little chap was a Democrat. [Laughter.] And they discussed this question of war and they discussed the position of the New York Convention. And this Republican had a great deal to say because Preston, and Forrest, and Wade, and Hampton, and other people were there. But the little fellow managed his part of the discussion very well, and each time he would make a thrust the Republicans would get angry, at last he broke out in a strain of language that shocked all my notions of Puritan propriety. And I wondered that such language would be tolerated on the banks of the Kennebec. Said he, "Every d——d rebel in the South will vote for Seymour and Blair." Well, says the little fellow, "I hope they will. It is the first sensible thing I have heard of their doing in ten years, and you ought to praise them for it." [Laughter.]

The Republican got more angry still. Said he. Every d——d thief will vote for Seymour and Blair. Well says the little fellow, I hope they will. It only shows that they have stolen enough while they were members of the Republican party. (Laughter and cheers.) That they now have come to repentence and a better heart. Said the Republican: "South Carolina will vote for Seymour and Blair," and then he said he wished South Carolina was in a place that is not quite fit to be named before an audience like this, but is a place where they seldom have the frosts of winter. (Laughter.) He wished she had been there from the beginning, and as she had not been there from the beginning he wished she would go there now.

Then he closed up his statement with the enunciation that South Carolina would vote for Seymour and Blair. Well, says the little man, I hope she will. South Carolina has got along very well, and she will get along a great deal better if you will let her alone. For, says he, I have learned that you can coax a dog with a beefsteak better than you can entice him with a stick. But I thought my Democratic friend, with his little weak voice, had discussed the question so wisely that I could not do better than repeat it as a part of my speech in your hearing. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, while your interest requires, as I have said, that you should have peace at home, that you should have protection for all your industry when it is upon the ocean, and when it goes abroad; while your interest requires that all those States that lie west and to the south should be rich and prosperous, and a united and peaceful people, and that you should give to them the products of your labor, there is one other thing that the people of Pittsburgh need, it seems to me, almost more than any other people I know of.

The great evil to the industry of this country to-day is the enormous taxation under which it groans. It is that which paralyzes industry. It is that which crushes labor. It is that which destroys the industrial interests of the country. The taxation for the last three years, by the Federal Government alone, has been one thousand five hundred and ninety millions, more than five hundred millions of dollars per year. The authorized expenditures of the Federal Government during the next year is four hundred and ninety millions of dollars. The public debt of the United States—the recognized debt—is more than twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. That debt you know represents the capital that has been invested in it. That capital of twenty-six hundred millions of dollars is inactive. It is dead; it is idle. It supports nobody except its owners. It does not enter into the industrial pursuits, and it does not furnish employment. It does not support labor. Yet that capital is exempt entirely from all taxation, except that imposed by the Federal Government. [Voice, "I know it."] I am not talking to the man that knows it, I am talking to somebody that don't know it. [Cheers.] If you all knew it, it would be useless for me to speak to you. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentence. Five hundred millions of taxes are levied by the Federal Government, and in addition, three hundred millions are levied by the State Governments, so that the people of the country pay for their Federal and State Governments this day more than eight hundred millions of dollars per year.

There are two millions five hundred thousand farmers in the United States. Suppose this tax was levied on the farming interest alone, it would be how much? Three hundred and fifty dollars upon every farmer in the land. If it were levied upon the mechanical, manufacturing and laboring population of the country, do you know how many men there are of that kind? Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen hundred thousand. If this tax was distributed among them how much would it be for each man? What is the population of the United States? Thirty millions of people—men, women and children and all. Thirty millions of people! If you distribute this taxation among them it would amount to more than $15 a head. And when you come to consider how many are children, how many are women, how many are sick, how many are prevented from being employed in the industrial pursuits, how many men must be taken away from this thirty millions, you can see what it would be for each. Now, what does the interest of the city of Pittsburgh require?

It requires, first, that all the capital within the limits of your city should be active capital; that it should employ labor; that it should dig your mines; that it should bring out your coal and iron; that it should set your machines in motion. That is the very first interest in a State like this [Cries of "hear, hear."] It is the interest of labor, for while it is true that labor bears all the burdens of the Government while it is true that labor pays all the taxes of the Government, it is certainly true that capital may aid labor if employed in the industrial pursuits. It excites competition—it stimulates production and furnishes employment, and keeps up the prices of wages. [Cries of Good.] When I was in Illinois, the other day, I heard a Republican say, what folly it is to talk to the laboring people about the taxes they pay, for you all know that there is not a laboring man in the audience that has a United States tax receipt in his pocket. That is true. The laboring man has no receipt, no income, no property, no gold interest—nothing but the daily returns of his daily toil. He does not go to the Treasurer's office, it is absolutely true, but he pays taxes upon everything he eats and everything he wears. [Cries of "that's so."] The countryman, when he goes to his nearest village and buys from his grocer his tea, and coffee, and sugar, how does the grocer know what price to put upon it? First he puts on the cost of the article, then the cost of transportation, then what he pays at the Custom House and expenses of shipment, and then he adds enough to make a living for himself, and that is what you pay to him. (A voice, "That's right.") You go into a store in Pittsburgh and buy the commonest cotton for your shirt; how does the storekeeper know what to charge you? The planter who raises the cotton must have what it costs him, and besides a profit. The manufacturer who transports it to his mills in Massachusetts adds to it the cost of manufacturing the tax upon his mill, the tax upon his raw material, the tax upon his income, and the expense to which he is put in manufacturing his goods, and what he comes to sell to the retail dealer he must charge enough to make a profit for himself and family. When the retail dealer gets it he must pay all this, and besides he must pay his store rent, and above all that something must be left to support himself and his family, and when he comes to charge you with the cotton out of which your shirts are made, you pay the original cost, all the tax, all the profits made by those through whose hands it has passed. The man who buys the shirt is obliged to pay all this [cheers] and yet these gentlemen come around and say why do you preach of the extravagance of the Republican party; why do you speak of the high taxes to these men who do not go to the Treasurer's office, and can show no receipt that the taxes are paid by them. I will tell you how you pay the taxes; you pay it the way I have mentioned—in being obliged to labor four hours per day to support the Government of the United States. Thirty-four per cent. of the earnings of all the labor of the country is paid each year to the Federal and State Governments. It was Wendell Phillips who said that the laboring men of the country ought to be willing to work two hours each morning and two hours every evening in order to pay for the great good that has been done by the Republican party. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, here is an opportunity to put in practice this which I say is the interest of Pittsburgh and every industrial community. Five hundred millions of the public debt are now due, or will be very soon. The policy of the Democratic party is to pay that debt the moment under the law we can do so, and to pay that debt in greenbacks. [Cheers, and cries of that's so.] What will be the result. It will bring this five hundred millions of debt—inactive capital—into active life. It will be put in a condition to work to support its master. When capital works to support its master, it is the little wheel that turns all the machinery; it employs its hundred hands and supports its fifty families. [Applause.] It will not only bring this capital into active operation immediately, but it will go further; it will bring it into a condition in which it will pay taxes. It will do still more, it will pay the debt dollar for dollar as it now exists in greenbacks, whereas if the other policy is adopted and the debt paid in gold, you will have eight hundred millions of dollars more to pay. [A voice, "you cannot do that."] The only question, it seems to me, that ought to be considered is whether it is wise and just to discharge the debt in this way. I will argue before the audience here to-day, the question of the power of the Government to pay that debt in legal tender notes. I need not argue that point before you. If there is any Republican who has any doubt upon the subject, I refer him to Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Senator Morton, of Indiana, and to the late speech of Senator Fesseuden, who was at one time Secretary of the Treasury, who says according to law, the bonds are payable in legal tenders, although he thinks we ought not to pay the bonds according to law, but according to a more upright and liberal policy of the bondholder. (Cheers.) Assuming that there is the power, and that there is the legal right to pay these bonds in this legal tender currency, let me ask why it ought not to be done. I have shown you why it should be done, I have shown every interest requires this debt should be paid and this capital brought upon your list. Let us understand what are the objections to this system. Why, they tell us it will inflate the currency. Inflate the currency! I do not propose to argue that at any length to-day; but I want to put to you two questions. These bonds were bought from the United States with this paper money. Now then, if that volume of paper was large enough to buy the bonds from the Government why is it not large enough to buy the bonds back from the bondholder! These men tell us it will inflate the currency and insist that these bonds shall be paid in gold. Now, then, we have three and a half or four millions of legal tender notes. We have three hundred millions of a bank circulation. Our policy is to convert that bank circulation into legal tenders. We will then have six hundred millions. Then they say you cannot pay the debt without inflating the currency. Well, we have two hundred and fifty millions of gold. Now, if you cannot pay fifteen thousand millions of 5-20 bonds with seven hundred millions of currency, how are you to pay them with two hundred and fifty millions of gold? Inflate the currency! You would suppose they expect to frighten some man out of his sense of propriety by using such terms. Suppose you do inflate it.

I am not an inflationist myself. I am a hard money man. I always was and am to day. I voted against the Legal Tender Act, and under like circumstances would vote against it to-day. I knew it would depreciate the currency, of the country. I knew it would bring disaster upon the country, especially upon labor, but these men passed the law; they put out the greenbacks and made us bear the evils, and I am now in favor of standing by it until we have extracted out of it every particle of good that is in it. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, suppose it would require an inflation of the currency of the United States to pay off these five-twenty bonds. I do not think that is necessary, but suppose it should be; the paper is different from any we have ever had. It pays debts and taxes, and answers the purpose of money in all the community. Suppose it should happen that the farmers of Allegheny county should sell their corn for two dollars and a half per bushel, and they should sell their wheat for five dollars per bushel, and for each one dollar and a quarter locate an acre of land, and these laboring men were enabled with their high wages to lay aside one hundred dollars per year after they had supported their families, and suppose your laboring man should carry his money to the West, and for that hundred dollars get seventy-five acres of land from the Government—as good land as man ever yet tilled. I want to know how much the farmers and laborers of Allegheny county would suffer from an inflation of that kind. These men who talk about inflation so loudly have nothing to say about contraction. While this debt was being contracted, the currency was being expanded. This legal tender was being thrown broad-cast through the community. When the day of payment comes the currency is contracted. Suppose one of your farmers should go in the spring to the village nearest his farm, and when he wishes to buy his seed grain and other things should advance the price. So the man pays a high price, and says, "I cannot pay you now; I will pay you when the crops come in." So he employs the necessary labor, and consumes the articles which he bought, harvests his crop, and then proposes to run down the price of grain, and then is obliged to sell his crop at a low rate. [Cheers.] What would you think of that kind of a policy? Yet that is what the Republican party is doing now. They run up the prices when you were compelled to buy, and now they propose to run down prices.

But they say it is repudiation to pay these bonds in legal tender notes. Repudiation! I want to know in whose mouths that cry of repudiation lies. These men passed the legal tender act; they put the money into the hands of the community, and spread it broadcast; it is paid for your labor and your farms; it is

[Continued on Third Page.]

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

Fight Between Grant Tanner Clubs and Citizens of the Fifth Ward—One Man Shot and Several Others Badly Beaten—A House Nearly Demolished by the Tanners—Disgraceful Proceedings—The Movement on the Part of the Tanners a Preconcerted One.

A most disgraceful and serious riot occurred last evening in the Fifth ward of this city, in which some of the Tanner organizations were the active participants. Of the origin of the affair we have no personal knowledge, but we have information in our possession gathered from members of both political parties whom we deem reliable gentlemen, and this we propose to lay before our readers: It appears that on Tuesday night the Sixth Ward Tanner Club marched down Wylie street, headed by a band of music, and their display attracted many citizens to the sidewalks. At or near the corner of Wylie and Fifth, a fight occurred between the Tanners and a small party of Fifth ward boys, which resulted in a general scatterment of the crowd who lined the streets. This crowd was mainly composed of women and little children, who fled precipitately before the advancing column of Tanners, who, with lamp-sticks upraised, made an indiscriminate assault upon the terrified and fleeing party.

Now, for the sequel: During yesterday a rumor became current that the Tanners would turn out in force at night, for the purpose, as many of them were heard to avow, of "cleaning out the Fifth ward." We have it on reliable authority that a young man occupying a responsible position in one of our city banks, declared last evening that the "Tanners were going up to the Fifth ward, five hundred strong; that they were armed and fully prepared for a row." The young man referred to is a member of a club in this city. He was conversing with a Republican, who advised him not to engage in any such unlawful, disgraceful proceeding. To this wise counsel he replied, "We will pay them up for last night." This is one of many threats of like import that were made by the Tanners during the day, and will serve to indicate the *animus* of the organized bands who marched into the Fifth ward last evening, armed with revolvers.

Another feature: A number of negroes, armed with clubs, were observed marching on the flanks of one of the Tanner companies during its progress in the direction of the battle ground. It does seem that these fellows were placed there for the purpose of inviting an attack. Still another: A company of Tanners from Allegheny City, before it reached the scene of the riot, had thrown out skirmishers, a movement that, to those initiated in military matters, indicates *business*. And still another: These Allegheny Tanners had no occasion whatever to march through Wylie street. There was no meeting in that part of the city, and altogether their conduct shows that they were around extending invitations for somebody to "t ead on the tails of their coats." While no one pretends to dispute their right to go through any street of the city, yet we submit, is it the part of peace-loving citizens to invite a quarrel by seeking out those whom they regard as their enemies, when a collision can be avoided?

Of the riot, as we have already stated, we have no knowledge except that obtained from eye wi nesses belonging to both political parties. One informant states that while the Allegheny Tanners were passing up Wylie street, and when the rear of their column had reached Tunnel street a stone was thrown after them by some one in the crowd at the corner. The missile fell short of its mark, if, indeed, it was aimed at anybody. But it was the signal for a fight, and at it they went. The Tanners about faced and made a rush at the crowd, firing pistols, throwing stones, and using clubs. We learn that some thirty shots were fired. The casualties were few, however, considering the character of the weapons used, and numbers engaged, as well as the fac that the pavements were densely crowded with men, women and children. Following is a list of the citizens who were wounded: Patrick Quinn received a bullet in the thigh. It was subsequently extracted by Dr. McCook, and the wound is not dangerous. Jerry Foley was struck in the face with a boulder, and was badly injured. Edward McCann was severely beaten by the Tanners with clubs and haudy-billies. He is now lying at his home, near the corner of Ross and Fifth, and is in a critical condition. He received a deep cut on the side of his head, and another on his lip. There was but one Tanner who was at all injured, as far as we could learn. This is Captain A. P. Callow, who commanded the company that participated in the riot. He was struck on the head with a brick, and the injury inflicted is a severe one.

During the progress of the riot a company of Tanners in attendance at a meeting at Hare's Hotel, on Liberty street, received intelligence of the affair, and at once started for the scene at a double quick. While passing the Post Building several of them were heard to make suggestions that sounded like these: "Let us clean out the *Post*," and "suppose we attend to the *Post* first." We have just one word for these young men, and it will apply as well to anybody else that feels like "cleaning out the *Post*." It is, that if any man or set of men make an attack upon this establishment, he or they, or some of them, *will certainly get hurt*. We make this declaration in no spirit of bravado, but merely to warn ruffians that we are fully prepared for any emergency. Probably, a large majority of the men composing these Tanner clubs are gentlemen, who would, at all times, discountenance acts of lawless violence, but there is a rowdy element that creeps into all political organizations, and we believe the Tanners have a share of it—a full share. To this element our remarks are directed.

Mayor Blackmore and Chief of Police Green, accompanied by a detachment of policemen, were upon the ground when the riot occurred, and succeeded after a time in quelling the disturbance, although we believe no arrests were made. Chief Green was struck with a stone, and slightly injured, and the Mayor was thrown violently against a post, severely injuring his arm.

In our account we had almost forgotten to state one important matter. After the skirmish on Tunnell street, some of the Tanners pursued a man to the house of Mr. McLaughlin, corner of Webster and Tunnell, and not finding the object of their search, they commenced an unprovoked assault upon the doors and windows of the house, which were utterly demolished. Mr. McLaughlin and his wife were both struck and severely injured by stones thrown through the windows.

We shall have something further to say in regard to this disgraceful affair. For the present we can only express the hope that no similar occurrence will ever disgrac the good name of our city. In another column will be found a proclamation by the Mayor, having special reference to this matter, which we hope will be read and approved by all our citizens who desire to promote the welfare of the city. In conclusion we will say that the sooner torchlight processions are discontinued, the better.

Fourteenth Ward Democratic Club

In our notice of this Club, it was made to read fourth, instead of fourteenth—No club in the procession on Monday made a finer appearance. They turned out *one hundred and ninety seven* voters, headed by that vet. ran Peter Connelly, as Chief Marshal of the day-light procession, and J. C. Gray, Marshal of the torch-light procession. Capt. Matt. Stewart. Lieutenants: Porter McClune and Joseph Letskus; Flag bearers: John L. McCain, Charles Rodgers, Charles Dunn; Sergeants; Stephen McCloskey and John O'Donnell—The *Gazette* remarks "there was a great absence of soldiers noticeable in the ranks." Capt. Matt. Stewart served through the Mexican War and the rebellion, with honor and distinction; Lieut. Porter McClune lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg. In the ranks of this club there were numerous white boys, in blue, all of whom were honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Boys' Clothing.

The subscribers will, on application, send sample of goods, and plain directions for measurement, to those who desire *first class clothing for youths' boys and children*, or gentlemen's wear, either ready made or to order.

Refer to B. H. Painter, Esq., Pittsburgh.

ABBOTT & MOORE,
597 Broadway, New York, under St. Nicholas Hotel. 3tw

Burnett's Extracts.

OSBURN HOUSE, Rochester, N. Y., August 26, 1863.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:

Gentlemen—Having used your Flavoring Extracts for a long time, and having tried those of various other manufacturers, I am happy to recommend yours as the best I have ever used. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE THRALL.

To Husbands.

No kind-hearted, considerate husband will allow his wife to sit up until midnight, with aching back and blood-shot eyes, stitching his shirts, and getting the children's clothing ready for the winter, when for a few dollars, he can get her a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, with which she can sit down and do as much work in an hour after breakfast as now requires two days.

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

The magnificent salesrooms of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., at 51 Fifth street, in this city, are worth a visit, from every lady in Pittsburgh, whether they go there to purchase, or merely to examine, they are always welcome.

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Few persons who don't own a Sewing Machine know the value of one. Just think of the hours it saves for recreation or for other employments; of the dollars it saves in doctors' bills. To get a good dress made at a fashionable milliner's cos s from ten to twenty-five dollars. With a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine any lady can make up a dress in a few hours, with only the cost of the silk and cotton used.

Interesting to Ladies.

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Stitching, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Braiding, Binding and Embroidering, &c., done at the rooms occupied by the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 51 Fifth street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, October 5, 1868.

BUSINESS—There was an improvement in commercial circles yesterday. Buyers were more inclined to take hold. The sales taken as a whole were not larger than the previous day.

Produce—The receipts were not large. The market, however, contains a sufficient supply to meet the present wants. The weather is all that could be desired. Our rivers are declining and will soon be down to low water marks unless we have rain. Freights, however, are not plenty. Boats have to wait some time before they can procure a paying trip. Flour—The market was more active dealers were more disposed to operate. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes if the receipts were to fall off. The mills are sufficiently able to supply all deficiencies, as they are running to their full capacity. The receipts since our last were 800 barrels. Grain—The market has undergone no material alterations. Prices, in some instances, were weak, whilst others were again well maintained. The receipts since our last were as follows:

GRAIN—Oats, 208 sacks; barley, 1,195 sacks; wheat, 631 sacks; corn, none. The asking rates, with sales, were: Wheat—The mills are the principle purchasers; we quote No. 1 Spring at $1 75@1 80, and red winter at $2 00@2 05 per bushel. Corn—The receipts fell off and holders were firmer in their views; sales of 500 bushels ear, first hands, at $1 12½; mixed do, $1 00; prime yellow do, $1 12½. Oats—In moderate supply, but prices, however, are unchanged with sales from first hands, in a regular way, at 66@65c, and from store at the usual advance. Rye is arriving more freely; sales were reported at $1 40 per bushel. Barley—Receipts steadily increasing, with sales at $1 90@2 00 per bushel.

APPLES—The receipts were 55 barrels. The stock on hand, however, is ample. We are reported sales, in a regular way, at $2 25@3 00 @4 50 per barrel—according to quality

PEACHES—The season is rapidly drawing to a close. The receipts were light, and a choice article would bring $3 50@5 00 ₱ bush.

GRAPES—The supply is abundant. We hear of large operations at 7@8c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—The demand was in advance of the supply. A good article would bring $5 00 ₱ bbl readily.

FLOUR—Attracted more attention. A number of lots were disposed of. The receipts since our last were 800 bbls. The market, however, contains an ample supply. The store rates by the drayload were: Spring Wheat $8 25@9 00; Winter wheat $10 24@10 75. The mill prices are: Extra Family Flour in bbls $10 30; in sacks $10 00; double extra family in bbls $10 80; in sacks $10 50.

BUTTER—The market did not appear so firm. The receipts are increasing. Sales were reported in a regular way, at 30@35@40c ₱ lb.

BACON—There was a fair jobbing demand; Sales of shoulders at 13½c; ribbed sides 16c; clear sides 18c; sugar cured hams 21½@22c.

LARD OIL—Was in moderate demand; we are reported sales at $1 52 for No. 1, and $1 25 for No. 2 per gallon.

CHESTNUTS—Are coming in in limited quantities, and selling at $8 per barrel.

CIDER—The market contains a fair supply. Prices were weak and tending downward. We can report sales at $6@7 per barrel.

HAY—Owing to light receipts and a good demand the market is very firm at $30@38 for loose hay, and for baled on the wharf $28@30 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Market dull at $3 00 ₱ bbl, or $1 00 ₱ bush. The market is rather overstocked with sweet potatoes, and we quote Jesreys very dull at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Choice geese feathers are worth 90@95c ₱ lb. Other than choice are nominally 50@80c ₱ lb.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868.

CATTLE.

The market to-day differed but little from that of last week, with the exception, perhaps, that the number on sale was larger, reaching over 1,300 head, in the aggregate. The demand as has been the case for some time past, was restricted mainly to supplying the wants of the home trade, there being but very few outside buyers in attendance, while prices have undergone but little change. Prime retailing cattle sold without much difficulty at full prices, 7 to 7½c, while common and inferior stock was very dull and hard to sell at any price. Medium butchers' stock may be quoted at 6 to 6½c, and stock cattle at 4½ to 5½c, as to quality and condition.

The great proportion of the stock on sale today was from the Western States, though Pennsylvania and Ohio were pretty well represented. Compared with last week, the quality of the stock was fully as good, and, as will be seen, prices are about the same.

Bingham sold 21 head small Irish Mercer county steers and heifers at $3 50@5.

Stakely & Bro. 39 head mixed Butler county stock at from 3 to 5c.

Haas & Kraus 69 head good Kentucky cattle at 5½@7.

L. & J. Shemberg 43 Washington county stock at $3 50@7 50.

E. Katz 50 head of mixed stock, including 20 head bulls, sold at from 3 to 6 50

M. Verner 38 head Washington county steers at 6 to 6 75.

L. Rothchilds & Co sold 15 head Butler county steers for Sheitemantle at 5 40 to 6 25; 38 Chicago steers at 5 75 to 6 80.

John Cullen sold 15 head of prime Indiana steers, weighing 21,000, to Andy Ackley at 7 50

James McAllister sold 20 head good Indiana steers for Cullen at $7 to 7 50.

Peter Hartman 48 head Green county steers, cows and heifers at $3 50 to 7 25.

Zeigler & Keefer 45 Chicago steers at $5 50 to 6 50.

Myers & Needy 90 head, all Ohio steers, at $5 to 7 50

Hazlewood & Blackstock 100 head good Iowa steers at $6 to 7 25; 20 head for Vannata, medium Ohio steers at $5 to 6 25; 30 head mixed Indiana stock at $3 50 to 5½; 20 Gurnsey county "trash" at $3 50 to 5 50.

Greenwald & Kahn 38 head fair to good Ohio steers and heifers at $6 25 to 7 50; 20 head small fat Indiana steers at $5 75 to 6 50; 16 mixed stock at $5 50 to 6 75.

Marks & Bro., 27 head Indiana stock at $5 to 7 25; 12 head Washington county steers at $5 75 to 6 50.

Trautman & Lobman, 112 head Indiana and Ohio steers at 5 to 7.

Jas. Hanlan, 23 head Washington county steers, cows and bulls at 3 to 6 62.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 80 head mixed stock at 3 50 to 7.

N. Ckarr, 19 head very common stock, for Morgan, at 4 50 to 5 50.

J. Davis, 40 head mixed stock, on commission, at 4 to 6 50.

Hedges and Taylor, sold 99 head mixed stock at 5 50 to 6 87½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There was a full supply of Sheep and Lambs on sale to-day nearly twice as many as there were last week, and the market, as a consequence, especially for the common grades, was very dull, and if anything prices ruled lower than last week. Prime fat Sheep, however, were in good demand, and sold readily at full prices, say 4½ to 5 cents. Common to medium sold at from $2 to $3 50 per head.

Clark, 229 Sheep and Lambs, 60 to $3 25 per head.

J. R. Pringle, 264 head Mercer county Sheep and Lambs, at $1 to $2 50 per head.

Danforth sold 170 head common Washington county sheep and lambs at an average of $1 50.

M. Humes 100 head Beaver county sheep, at $1 40@3 25 ₱ head.

Adam Eckert 77 head of lambs at from $1 25 @2 75.

Jno. Young 70 head pretty good Butler county sheep—averaged about $2 25 ₱ head.

Fowler & Emmell, 450 head Butler and Mercer county sheep and lambs at $1@3 50.

M. Flinner 130 head Butler county sheep and lambs at 60c@$2 50 ₱ head.

P. Sheitemantle 250 head of sheep and lambs at $1@2 75.

Garwin & Co., 190 Sheep and Lambs, at $1 25 to $2 00 for the latter; and $225 to $3 00 for the former.

O. Thompson, sold 190 Mercer county Sheep at 3 to 6 cents.

C. Maggie, 130 Sheep and Lambs at 75 to $2 50 per head.

Rhodes & Cormely, 152 Lawrence county Sheep; sold 28 tail ends at $1 25; balance held at $2 50.

Stakely & Bro., 150 head Sheep at $1 50 to $2 50; Lambs at $1 50 to $2 50.

Emery & McNees 216 head Lawrence and Butler county sheep and lambs at an average of $2 ₱ head.

L. Lenz sold 50 head prime Butler county wethers at 5c; and 30 head at an average of $2 ₱ head.

Jas. Shaw sold 59 head sheep and lambs at $1 @2 50.

Hannon sold 22 head of bucks for Wicks & Co., to Hoffman at $5; also 99 head lambs at $2 25@3 25.

HOGS—The retail demand is improving steadily, and would be still better were it not for the exorbitant prices now prevailing. We quote in a retail way at 10 to 11c per pound, gross, for good to prime heavy averages.

P. Sheitemanti wholesaled 21 head to Rothchilds & Co., at 8 50.

Turner wholesaled 19 head, weighing 5,150, to Emerick & Co. at $10 50.

Myers & Needy wholesaled 33 head to Deltrick at $10.

Emerick & Co. retailed about 75 head at $9 to 11.

COUNSEL FOR THE CARELESS.

The body is a machine, and carelessness in its management is as sure to lead to evil results as carelessness in the management of a steam engine. Yet the last thing that most people think of is the protection of this delicate piece of the Creator's handiwork from the subtle causes of disease by which it is surrounded. It is no easy thing to repair the system when in ruins; but there is no difficulty in fortifying it against many of the dangers to which it is exposed. *Guard against nervous debility.* At the first symptom of this forerunner of more serious ailments, sustain the flagging energies of nature with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Take it regularly and persistently, until bodily vigor is thoroughly restored. It creates an appetite, promotes—or, it might as properly be said, *compels*—the complete digestion of the food, regulates the secretive action of the liver, tones and invigorates the bowels, improves the condition of the blood, and gives firmness to the nerves. Upon a system thus strengthened and regulated in all its important functions, the fogs and exhalations of autumn, pregnant with the elements of intermittent and remittent fever, can make little or no impression. Whoever supposes that fever and ague is an *unavoidable* evil in certain districts, at this season of the year, is egregiously mistaken. As effectually as a draught of cold air is shut out by the closing of a door, this complaint, and all disorders of a miasmatic type, may be prevented by the use of the BITTERS. When sickness can be avoided by a means so safe and simple, is it not the merest fatuity to neglect the proffered antidote? Regarded either as a preventive or a cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous disorders, general debility, or constipation of the bowels, this pure vegetable preparation stands alone.

NEW YORK, August 7th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR—Several of your correspondents, very old and respectable no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old Captain Wentz in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but that our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitter and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite; and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required. P. H. DRAKE & Co.,
21 Park Row, New York.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,
AT DR. SCOTT'S,
278 PENN STREET,
Third door above Hand.
All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vacanite. aus1

Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful and action eradicate the disease. The sick of afflicted should bear in mind the virtues and this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 22, 1868.

1868 FALL TRADE. 1868.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of dealers to our very large and complete assortment of goods appertaining to the trade, now in store and arriving daily, all of which is offered at the lowest rates 4,000 cases assorted can goods, in store and to arrive. Peaches, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peas, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Green Gages, Pine Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Beans, &c., &c.

FRUITS! FRUITS!

200 boxes Layers, 100 half do, 25 boxes Sults 50 ma's Seedless, 50 boxes Valencia, 4 casks Turkey Prunes, 25 do Zante Currants, 50 cases ½s and ¼ boxes Sardines, 300 boxes No. 1 Herring, 500 drums Figs, 30 frails new Dates.

A complete assortment of whole and ground Spices.

NUTS! NUTS!

Nuts—20 bags Sicily Almonds, 50 frails Inca 50 boxes do, shelled do, 30 bags Filberts, 25 do Brazil Nuts, 20 do English Walnuts, 20 bbls Pecans, 200 bags Pea Nuts, 2,000 Cocoa Nuts. Pickles—100 dozen quart Gerkins, 50 do pint Gerkins, 75 do ½ gallon Gerkins, 25 do 1 gallon Gerkins, 20 do Pickled Lobsters. Also to arrive, 50 bbls Pickles, 50 half do Pickles.

Agents for Webb's celebrated Chocolates, Coco, Broma, &c. A full assortment always on hand.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Oysters—220 cases, ℔ Cove oysters; 100 do 2 do, 50 ℔ do spiced; 50 do, 2 do; 25 do, 21 ℔s, pickled do. English Pickles, Chow Chow Onions, Piccalilly, Cauliflower, &c. Catsups and Sauces—200 doz qt. Tomato Catsup, 100 do pt. do; 100 do Pepper Sauce; 20 do, Cumberland Sauce; 20 do London Club, 50 do Walnut and Mushroom Catsup. Crackers—Sugar, Boston, Butter, Water, Wine, Cream, Graham, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Cream Crackers, Sugar.

Spiced Salmon, fresh Mackerel, fresh Clams in cans; 150 bbls refined Sugars; Hards and Coffee refined; 10 cases Drum Dairy Salt; 500 bags Dairy Salt; American Company sweetly scented Soaps; palm, honey, elderflower, boquet, glycerine, &c., &c; 200 boxes Chemical Olive Soap; 50 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicella; 50 boxes American Macaroni and Vermicella; 30 boxes Olive Oils, common and fine.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

Vanilla,	Rose,
Lemon,	Orange,
Raspberry,	Strawberry, &c.

100 boxes Red and White Rock Candy.
100 dozen Brandy Peaches,
50 dozen Brandy Cherries,
200 dozen Assorted Jellies.

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!

Cream Tartar in papers, Baking Soda in papers, P. A. Cheese, Sap Sago Cheese, Gelatine, Mushrooms, Corn Starch, Clay Pipes, Blacking, Dessicated Cod Fish, East India Cocoa Nut, for Pies, Puddings, &c., East India Manioca, for Jellies, &c., Bishoprick's Baking Soda, Farina, French Peas, Wrapping Paper, Silver Gloss Starch, Matches, Extracts Coffee, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Manufacturers of American and French Confectionery, of every description.

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128
WOOD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

20 DAYS' SALE.

Entire Stock of an

EASTERN BANKRUPT

SHOE HOUSE,

BOUGHT AT SHERIFF'S SALE,

Retailing at 10 per ct. advance.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS

AND

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

55 & 57

FIFTH STREET.

Also, the entire balance of Stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Private Sale,

DAY AND EVENING,

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

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NEW CARPETS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Offer the Newest and Best Patterns at the Lowest Prices.
WINDOW SHADES,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains and Cornices.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Post Office. au8:eod

KENTUCKY FARM FOR SALE.—A No. 1 Grass, Grain, Stock and Fruit Farm, in Trimble county, Kentucky, four and a half miles from Madison, Indiana; one hundred miles from Cincinnati, and fifty miles from Louisville, containing 582 Acres, largest portion level, nearly all under fence, and in cultivation; abundance of never-failing water; good neighborhood; mills, churches, &c., convenient. Improvements, good large Brick House, seven rooms, good Barn, Stables, &c. A choice young Apple Orchard of choice Fruit, containing 60 Acres. The Orchard in five years will be worth more than is asked for the Farm. Price $27,000. Ninety Acres are being put in Wheat. Terms easy. Address

BENJ. MORRIS,
Milton, Trimble county, Ky.
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U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1868.

ON THE PETITION OF MARTIN P. M. CASSIDY, of Granada, Kansas, Administrator of the estate of Isaac H. Steer, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to Henry Carter, Assignee of said Steer, the 19th day of June, 1855, and re-dated the 19th day of December, 1854, for an improvement in making Nuts, it is ordered that said petition be heard at this office, on the 12th day of December next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

S. H. HODGES,
oc10:3tw Acting Commissioner of Patents.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the estate of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, late of Shousetown, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authentica ted, for settlement.

EDW. McGINNIS,
se19:3tW Executor.

WM. LLOYD,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
JAPANNER
No. 3 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa
Grocers' Tea Cannisters, old Tea Trays, &c., made equal to new.

MEDICAL.

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAIN CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS SO FOX."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. D., etc.*

KING'S
Prepared Prescription
Made from the prescription of
Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &
For the prevention and cure of
CONSUMPTION

For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for disorders of the BLOOD and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

The Prepared Prescription increases strength and deepens the color of the blood, subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats always, in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.

The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.

The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorante" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitution, and, through this condition, upon the whole series of symptoms.

Statements from Patients.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was at last stage of Consumption. In ten days taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats, fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Bell.*

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has probably saved me hundreds of dollars.—*Rev. E. Humphreys, Remsen, N. Y.*

"We bless God for the benefit we have received from your Prepared Prescription."—*Rev. Peregrine, Blossburg, Penn.*

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. Jones, Racine, Wis.*

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated willbe sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

Delamarre's Specific Pills,

Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine, "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine, "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5

ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.

Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.

nov11:eod&w

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,
Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,

and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.

It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system, and gives

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.

Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Price One Dollar per bottle—six bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express, on receipt of the money, by DR. J. BRYAN,
96 East 13th street, New York.

Private circular sent free; enclose stamp.

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TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE A reliable remedy why not use the best? Experience has proved that

DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS

Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.

Price One Dollar per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.

Price Five Dollars per Box.

Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address DR. J. BRYAN 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will sent free from observation by return of mail

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 816 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:1y

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